The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY OCTOBER 14, 1909. NO. 41

WHEN YOU WANT TO

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3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

THE FAIR IS ON.

The Entries of Live Stock so many that Additional Sheds Had to be Erected for Them.

THE LOCAL EXHIBITORS.

It is an annual custom to say that "this year's Fair surpasses all others," whether it be entirely truthful or not, but from a hasty and early glance around the grounds yesterday morning the writer feels that he can honestly say that he has never before seen a more extensive exhibit at this Fair.

The main building has been filled with more than the usual number of attractive booths. Among the merchants of town who have arranged a tasteful display of their goods are the Wirt Fountain Pen Company, Buckalew & Co., W. McK. Reber, Columbia Power Light and Railways Co., L. E. Whary, Housenick & Co., the Leader Store Co., W. O. Holmes & Son, J. Saltzer, C. M. Evans, and a number of others, beside attractive displays from out of town.

It is in the exhibit of live stock that the large size of the Fair is particularly noticeable, the old stalls were entirely filled with cattle, sheep, and pigs, but more were brought in in such numbers that yesterday morning the new west end of the grounds was well filled with live stock tethered to posts awaiting the erecting of new sheds, at which work a force of carpenters was hustling.

The showing of poultry is large and varied, and is interesting even to the person who knows little about the technical points of fowls.

Large and small eating stands have been put up by the dozens, as well as stands for the sale of souvenirs and trinkets.

The shows which have been admitted by the association are above the average, a dog and pony show being the largest.

The races, three of which are to be run each day, are expected to prove exciting, and as the recent rain has put the track in good condition, fast time will probably be made.

Judging from the outlook, the Fair of 1909 will not take second place to any which has been held in the history of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association.

STONE WALLS COMPLETED.

The outside stone wall at the Farmers National Bank was completed on Friday, and the work on the interior will be pushed as rapidly as possible. It will require several weeks to finish the improvements.

During all the confusion and dirt incident to the rebuilding of the Bank, the business has gone right on without interruption, and the patrons have been waited on with the usual promptness and courtesy.

A WELCOME RAIN.

On Monday night the long drought was broken by a heavy downpour of rain. It was badly needed, as many of the small streams were nearly dry, and the dust in the roads was very deep. The laying of the dust will bring many more people to the fair who must drive in from the rural districts.

This paper goes to press this week a day earlier than usual, in order that the office force may attend the fair on Thursday and Friday.

COURT MATTERS.

Boy Sent to Industrial Home. Real Estate Ordered Sold.

At Saturday's session of court Judge Evans sentenced Howard Van Buskirk to the House of Refuge at Glen Mills.

The boy is fourteen years old and was recently caught in the act of robbing the money drawer at Gelb's store.

Emil Gelb, proprietor of the store, testified of the various thefts at his store, stating that the money had been taken during the dinner hour when the cashier was out.

The boy was called and acknowledged making a confession in which he said that on four different occasions he had stolen in all $26.25, which he had spent for candy, peanuts, oranges and bananas. Since April he has worked at the Furniture Factory.

He was before the court at the September term in 1908, when he was paroled under the care of a probation officer.

After giving the boy some good advice Judge Evans sentenced him to the House of Refuge.

Upon petition filed a sale of the real estate of the late Capt. J. B. Robison was ordered, and a bond for $7,000 to be filed by the administratrix.

A rule to show cause why the farm of the estate of Isaac Klingaman deceased, should not be sold was argued, but no order was made.

On petition of L. C. Mensch, Esq., committee of Mary R. Leader, a weak minded person, the matter of the sale of her real estate was before the court. The committee claimed that the income of the property is less than enough to pay the fixed charges on it, and also keep Mrs. Leader, who is at present living in Milton. The property consists of a fine residence on Fifth street. C. C. Peacock, Esq., called as a witness, said in substance that the property is in good repair and has a good barn erected upon it, and that in his mind it is one of the most desirable locations in town. The property is worth, in his opinion $8,000 or $9,000. F. D. Dentler said that the property ought to bring $7,500. L. C. Mensch stated that after paying insurance, taxes, &c., he had but $85 a year left for Mrs. Leader's support.

The court ordered the sale to be made on the following terms: $500 on the day of sale, $1,000 on confirmation of the sale, and balance in one year from date of sale.

SNEAK THIEVES.

Sneak thieves are again getting in their work, and it is not safe to leave anything portable outside the house over night. On Sunday night a five gallon demijohn of vinegar was taken from the back porch of I. K. Miller. The thief soon discovered that it was not a beverage and the jug was found broken not far from where it was taken.

Two umbrellas and a potted plant were recently taken from the porch of Dr. Houk on Fifth street, and a number of similar cases have been heard of.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN.

During the fair the town police force will be increased to fourteen, and they will be on duty day and night. Chief Baum has a telephone at his home, where phone calls may be sent.

THE BLOOMSBURG NATIONAL BANK
BLOOMSBURG PENN'A

THE STROLLER.

He Visits his Alma Mater, and Strol's about Manhattan During the

HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION.

The wanderlust again gripped the Stroller some weeks since, and he boarded a Lackawanna train, en route to New England via Manhattan.

Placidly lolling in a comfortable chair as the train drew out from the station, he sighed to himself thuswise:

"Farewell, O site of Fort McClure. Adieu, town which fosters the Columbia County Fair; O Village of the brewery which never brewed, Auf Wiedersehen. I shall return."

So, serenaded by a squalling youngster in the seat behind him, who emitted fifty-seven varieties of howls for fifty-seven miles, he arrived at Scranton, and boarded the New York train.

As he crossed the North river, he had a foretaste of the excitement which he was to witness a week later. The harbour and river were full of craft of every description; decorations were being put up, and general preparation for Hudson-Fulton week was in progress. The Stroller gazed at this animated center of commerce, and his mind rambled back to Port Noble in the palmy days of the Pennsylvania canal.

A further journey of three hours brought him to the Nutmeg Capital, where he had spent four years filling his head with knowledge of the ancient drama in the lecture rooms, and of the modern drama in the Hartford theatres; where he had tested the ingredients of some mixtures in the laboratories, and of other mixtures in the cafes; in other words, where he had enjoyed himself for four years, and had tucked a sheep-skin in his trunk to carry away with him.

He hurried out to the college on his arrival and was received in his old rooms by a bunch of undergrads who had arrived a week before the scheduled opening of the institution. That night the Stroller renewed his undergraduate days and returned to his wonted bedtime of two thirty. The next day he moved his bag and baggage down to the president's house and was given a night key. Here he made himself at home, and spent six days much like the ones in the ante-alumnus period.

He made himself agreeable to promising freshmen for obvious reasons, smoked for hours in the sanctum of many an old friend, and chummed about with more than one classmate who had returned for the opening ceremonies.

At the opening chapel service he joined four of his classmates and some undergrads in pealing forth sweet music from the choir.

The week rolled past and the time to leave for the Hudson-Fulton celebration was at hand, and he was loath to depart. But college days, as he had found, have the habit of coming to an end, and besides, the New York committee of arrangements would probably not consent to a postponement of the metropolitan hubbub over Henry and Robert just to allow him to loaf around his alma mater a bit longer. So, with one Fellow Alumnus he set forth to the erstwhile New Amsterdam, and took up his residence at the F. A's. house on Fifth Avenue, on the night before the big celebration was scheduled to burst.

Saturday morning, the twenty-fifth of September, was the big day of the naval parade. The Stroller was awakened by the distant booming of big guns, and realized that things were about to start. After breakfast, he and the Fellow Alumnus strolled to the pier at West Forty Third Street and boarded the steamer "Cygnus" with the Seventh New York Regiment.

The "Cygnus" steamed down the river at ten o'clock and dodged about among the hundreds of craft in the harbour. Every type of boat that floats was represented in the throng in the bay. Tugs, private yachts, excursion boats, ferry boats, and ocean liners, all crowded to the rails, with bands playing on every side, and all ablaze with colors, swarmed over the waters of the bay presenting a picture which even New York has seldom seen.

Shortly after noon this flotilla assumed a semblance of order, and formed into line. Led by the little "Halve Maene," the Holland built replica of Henry Hudson's ship, and by the facsimile of the "Clermont," Robert Fulton's first steamboat, the parade started up the river.

The Stroller and the Fellow Alumnus tucked themselves up into the anchor chanis in the very bow of the "Cygnus" from whence they would have been yanked in an undignified manner had not a friendly coil of rope hidden them from the gaze of the officers. From this vantage point they had an unobstructed view of both sides of the river, and were enabled to mow down the fleet with their battery of five-inch kodaks.

Arriving opposite Forty Second Street they passed the first vessel of the greatest international fleet of warships the western world has ever seen. Stretching from Forty Second Street to Yonkers, nine miles up the Hudson, were the fighting representatives of ten nations.

As the little replicas approached the fleet each warship let loose twenty-one guns, which made the cold chills play tag about the Stroller's vertebrae.

Passing the French warships, the Seventh Regiment Band on the "Cygnus" played the "Marseillaise"; to the Germans they shrieked "Die Wacht Am Rhein"; across the water they sent "God Save the King" to the Britishers; to every foreigner they played their national anthem, and every one of them returned the "Star Spangled Banner," while the crews shouted.

In the river above the foreigners rode the American fleet; seven miles of fighting machines—battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines.

Around all of this war armada the peace flotilla made its way, going up on the west side and down on the east, watched by millions of people who blackened the shores from Staten Island to Yonkers.

The "Cygnus" laid to just off the Statue of Liberty at dinner time, and the Stroller and the Fellow Alumnus snatched a bite in true military form, sitting on boxes and using a coil of rope as a table.

At dusk the illuminated city shone forth in all its Hudson-Fulton splendor—a sight which put to shame all expositions, and which even belittled Coney Island with all

[Continued on page 8]

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THE CONQUEST OF THE POLE

By Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK

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Bradley Land Passed—Steam From Frozen Seas—Half the Food Allowance Used—Maddening Effect of Polar Glitter—Despair of Ahwelah, "Beyond Is Impossible"

[The Cook expedition was equipped at Gloucester, Mass., and was ready to start on July 2, 1907. Dr. Cook and Rudolph Francke were put ashore at Annootok, Greenland, with ample stores and during the winter made preparations for the polar dash. On Feb. 19, 1908, the main expedition started for the pole with eleven men, 103 dogs and eleven heavily loaded sleds. Going a little north of west, the party on March 18 reached the northern end of Heiberg island. Here the expedition divided, six men returning. The real race to the pole now began. On March 18 twenty-six miles were made and the next day twenty-one. Then two more of the men returned, leaving only two young Eskimos to accompany Dr. Cook, with two loaded sledges and twenty-six dogs. On March 20 sixteen miles were covered, twenty-nine miles on the 21st, twenty-two the following day and afterward for several days an average of seventeen or eighteen. Near the northern edge of Grant Land a great open lead was encountered, which was crossed with some peril on the young ice. Some days later after a severe storm the ice split open under the igloo, and Dr. Cook in his sleeping bag sank into the crevice, being dragged to safety by the young Eskimos. The advance was halted by storms, in one of which the dogs were buried and in another the men themselves. To the west a new land, named Bradley Land by Cook, was sighted, extending from 83 degrees 20 minutes to 83 degrees 51 minutes and close to the one hundred and second meridian. Dr. Cook's own account of his dash from Bradley Land to the pole is given below.]

OVER the newly discovered coast lines was written Bradley Land, in honor of John R. Bradley, the benefactor of the expedition. As we passed north of this land there was nothing substantial upon which to fix the eye.

There was at no time a perfectly clear horizon, but the weather was good enough to permit frequent nautical observations.

Thus day after day the marches were forced, the incidents and the positions were recorded, but the adventures were promptly forgotten in the mental bleach of the next day's effort. The night of April 7 was made notable by the swing of the sun at midnight. For a number of nights it made grim faces at us in its setting. A teasing mist, drawn as a curtain over the northern sea at midnight, had given

DR. FREDERICK A. COOK.

curious advantages for celestial staging; setting into this haze, we were unable to determine sharply the advent of the midnight sun.

Now the great bulk was drawn out egg shaped, with horizontal lines drawn through it. Again it was pressed into a basin with flaming fires, burning behind a curtain of frosts; blue at other times, it appeared like a huge vase, and it required very little imagination to see purple and violet flowers.

The change was often like magic, but the last display was invariably a face—distorted faces of men or animals were made to suit our fancy.

We had therefore followed the sun's northward advance—from its first peep at midday above the south ice of the polar gateway to its sweep of the northern ice at midnight. From the end of the polar night late in February to the first of the double days and midnight suns we had forced a trail through darkness, blood hardening temperature and over leg breaking irregularities of an unknown world of ice to an area 200 miles from the pole.

Now we had the sun unmistakably at midnight, and its new glory was quite an incentive to our life of shivers. Observations on April 8 placed camp at latitude 87 degrees 36 minutes, longitude 94 degrees 2 minutes. In spite of what seemed like long marches we had advanced only 106 miles in nine days. Much of our hard work was lost in circuitous twists around troublesome pressure lines and high, irregular fields of very old ice. The drift ice was throwing us to the east with sufficient force to give us some anxiety, but with eyes closed to danger and hardships the double days of fatigue and glitter quickly followed one another.

The temperature, ranging between 36 and 40 degrees below zero F., kept persistently near the freezing point of mercury, and, though the perpetual sun gave light and color to the cheerless wastes, we were not impressed with any appreciable sense of warmth. Indeed, the sunbeams seemed to make the frost of the air pierce with a more painful sting.

There was a weird play of orgies, seemingly most impressive at this time—clouds of steam rose from the frozen seas. In marching over the golden glitter snow scalds the face, while the nose is bleached with frost.

In camp a grip of the knife left painful burns from cold metal. To the frozen finger the water was hot. With wine spirits the fire was lighted, while oil delighted the stomach. In dreams heaven was hot, the other place was cold.

All nature was false. We seemed to be nearing the chilled flame of a new hades. In our hard life there was nothing genuinely warm. The congenial appearances were all deception, but death offered only cold comfort. There was no advantage in suicide.

We should have enjoyed this curious experience, but with endless bodily discomforts, combined in aching muscles and an overbearing languor, there could be no real joys from the glories of nature. The pleasure was reserved for a later retrospect.

We now changed our working hours from day to night, beginning usually at 10 and ending at 7. The big marches and prolonged hours of travel with which fortune favored us earlier were no longer possible. Weather conditions were more important in determining the day's run than the hands of the chronometers.

When the storms threatened the start was delayed, and in strong blows the march was shortened, but in one way or another we usually found a few hours in each turn of the dial during which a march could be forced between winds. It mattered little whether we traveled night or day—all hours and all days were alike to us—for we had no accustomed time of rest, no Sundays, no holiday, no landmarks or mileposts to pass. To advance and expend the energy accumulated during one sleep at the cost of our pound of pemmican was the one sole aim in life.

The observations of April 11 gave latitude 87 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 95 minutes 19 seconds. The pack disturbance of Bradley Land was less and less noted in the northward movement. The fields became heavier, larger and less crevassed.

We had now passed the highest reaches of all our predecessors and had gained the inspiration of the farthest north for ourselves. The time was at hand, however, to consider seriously the necessity of an early return.

Nearly half of the food allowance had been used. In the long marches supplies had been more liberally used than anticipated, and now our dog teams were much reduced in numbers. A hard necessity had forced the cruel law of the survival of the fittest, for the less useful dogs were fed to the steady working survivors. Owing to the food limits and the advancing season we could not prudently continue the outward march a fortnight longer.

We had dragged ourselves 300 miles over the polar sea in twenty-four days. Including delays and detours, this gave an average of nearly thirteen miles daily on an air line in our course. There remained an unknown line of 160 miles before our ambitions could be satisfied. The same average advance which we had made on the pack would take us to the pole in thirteen days. There were food and fuel enough to risk this adventure.

In the diary of the succeeding days' doings there appear numerous tabulations of work and observations. In the new cracks the thickness of the ice was measured. The water was examined for life. Atmospheric, surface water and ice temperatures were taken, the barometer was noted, the cloud formations, weather conditions and ice drifts were tabulated.

I watched daily for possible signs of dangerous failure in strength, for serious disability now meant a fatal termination.

A disabled man could neither continue nor return, but every examination gave another reason to push human endurance to the limit of the strain of every fiber and cell. The hard work which followed, under an occasional burst of burning sunbeams, brought intense thirst.

Forcing the habit of the camel, we managed to take enough water before starting to keep sufficient liquid in the veins for the day's march, but it was difficult to await the melting of the ice at camping time.

In two sittings—evening and morning—each took an average of three quarts of water daily. This included the tea and also the luxury of an occasional soup. There was water about everywhere in heaps, but it was in crystals, and before the thirst could be quenched several ounces of precious fuel, which had been carried thousands of miles, must be used. And still this water, so expensive and so necessary to us, ultimately became the greatest bane to comfort. It escaped through the pores of the skin, saturated the boots, forced a band of ice under the knee and a belt of frost about the waist, while the face was nearly always incased in a mask of icicles from the breath—a necessary part of our hard lot in life, and we learned to take the torture philosophically.

From the eighty-seventh to the eighty-eighth parallel we passed for two days over old ice without pressure lines or hummocks. There was no discernible line of demarcation for the fields, and it was quite impossible to determine if we were on land or sea ice. The barometer indicated no elevation, but the ice had the hard, waving surface of glacial ice, with only superficial crevasses. The water obtained from this was not salty, but all of the upper surface of the ice of the polar sea makes similar water. The nautical observations did not seem to indicate a drift, but nevertheless the combined tabulations do not warrant the positive assertion of either land or sea for this area.

The ice gave a cheering prospect. A plain of purple and blue ran in easy undulations to the limits of vision

DR. COOK IN ARCTIC COSTUME.

without the usual barriers of uplifted blocks. Over it a direct air line course was possible. Progress, however, was quite as difficult as over the irregular pack. The snow was crusted with large crystals. An increased friction reduced the speed, while the surface, too hard for snowshoes, was also too weak to give a secure footing. The loneliness, the monotony, the hardship of steady, unrelieved travel were now keenly felt.

It is not often that man's horsepower is put to the test as ours was. We were compelled to develop a working energy to the limit of animal capacity. Day after day we had pushed along at the same steady pace over plains of frost and through a mental desert.

As the eye opened at the end of an icy slumber the fire was lighted little by little, the stomach was filled with liquids and solids, mostly cold—enough to last for the day, for there could be no halt or waste of fuel for midday feeding. We next got into harness and paced off the day's pull under the lash of duty. We worked until standing became impossible—longer in light winds, shorter in strong winds, but always until the feet became numb and heavy.

Then came the arduous task of building a snow house. In this the eyes, no longer able to wink, closed, but soon the empty stomach complained, and it was filled up again—not with things that pleased the palate, only hard fuel to feed the inner fires, while the ear sought the soft side of ice to dispel fatigue; no pleasure in mental recreation, nothing to arouse the soul from its icy inclosure.

To eat, to sleep, to press one foot ahead of the other, was our steady vocation, like the horse to the cart, but we had not his advantage of an agreeable climate and a comfortable stable at night.

Words and pictures cannot adequately describe the maddening influence of this sameness of polar glitter, combined with bitter winds, extreme cold and an overworked body. To me there was always the inspiration of anticipation of the outcome of ultimate success, but for my young savage companions it was a torment almost beyond endurance. Their weariness was made evident by a lax use of the whip and an indifferent urging of the dogs. They were, however, brave and faithful to the bitter end, seldom allowing selfish ambitions or uncontrollable passions seriously to interfere with the main effort of the expedition.

On the morning of April 13 a strain of agitating torment reached a breaking point. For days there had been a steady cutting wind from the west, which drove despair to its lowest reaches.

No torment could be worse than that never ceasing rush of icy air. Ahwelah bent over his sled and refused to move.

His dogs turned and looked inquiringly. I walked over and stood by his side. Etukishuk came near and stood motionless, staring blankly at the southern skies. Large tears fell from Ahwelah's eyes and piled a little frost of sadness in the blue of his own shadow for several minutes. Not a word was uttered, but I knew that each felt that the time had come to free the fetters of human passions. Slowly Ahwelah said, "Unne sialg pa—oo-ah-tonie i-o-doria" ("It is well to die—beyond is impossible").

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

NEW NIGHT-DRESS SACHET.

To Be Suspended by Ribbons from the Head of the Bed.

A very novel idea for a night-dress sachet is shown in our illustration, which gives a suggestion for a shape which will make a change from the more ordinary one which folds over and fastens with a flap.

The sacket stretched is made in the form of a deep pocket, and it is intended that it should be suspended by wide satin ribbons from the head of the bed, so that it may serve a more decorative purpose than has hitherto been the case. The sachet itself is of white satin, embroidered with a wild rose and foliage design, worked in very delicate shades of pink and green, with a border of silk cord to edge the sachet throughout in a delicate shade of turquoise blue. Many other pretty floral designs might be used in place of wild roses, and on grounds of various colors. Sprays of apple-blossom would be effective, for instance, on a pale blue ground, or clusters of dark violets on white or green. They should, of course, be chosen to suit the draperies, etc., in the room.

Give Baby Water.

A baby, like an adult, needs water as regularly as it needs food. The milk that it gets, though a liquor, does not satisfy its thirst. It should be given water at least three times a day, and this water should be nearly, if not quite, free of organisms. The water that comes from the average city main or country spring is alive with microscopic plants and animals, even when it seems clear and sparkling. These minute organisms, as a rule, are harmless to adults, but in the delicate stomach of the baby they are apt to cause disturbances, and so they must be eliminated. The best way to get rid of them is to allow the water to boil twenty minutes. After that, let it cool and store it in clean, well-corked bottles which have been previously immersed in boiling water for five minutes. Glass stoppers are better than corks.

Boiled water is tasteless and insipid because of the absence of air-bubbles, but the baby seldom notices it. It is best drunk out of a thoroughly clean nursing-bottle. Offer water to the infant every four hours, and let it drink as much as it wants. The supply for each day should be boiled in the morning. Under no circumstances should water be kept more than a day.

Memorials for Housekeepers.

There are few servants who become fixtures in families in this country. It is different in Europe, where there is a class raised to expect nothing above domestic drudgery, and it is in this fact lies the reason for the comparative absence of a servant girl problem in the Old World. They value good servants over there, too, as is shown by the placing of a tablet in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, England, in memory of a nurse, who spent thirty-nine years in the service of a family named Wigram. Beside this tablet is another set up sixty years ago to commemorate the forty-one years' service of a housekeeper in the same family. Forty-one years a servant? Is it not better with us in democratic America?

Music That Made a Song.

Lady Laurie of Maxwelton House, Dumfries, Scotland, is dead in the home which was the birthplace of Annie Laurie, who was given to the immortals by the song woven around her name. Annie Laurie was the daughter of the first baronet, and she was born in Maxwelton House in 1682. The words of the song were composed by a lovesick youth named Douglas of England, and the music more than a century afterward by John Spotiswood.

Pretty Curtains.

Beautiful curtains for the den and living room are shown in craftsman effects. The fabrics are Russian crash, linen, and also a canvas composed of jute and linen. The material used for the draperies adds greatly to the beauty of the stencils. The effective and simple designs are flowery and conventional. A pair of curtains recently exhibited were of gray, with a stenciled border done in old green.

Children's Sleep.

As a general rule the lad at school between the ages of 3 and 16 requires nine to ten hours sleep. Growing boys need a large amount of sleep, and when this is denied them, neither their bodies nor their minds can develop properly. An English authority points out this lack of hours of rest falls most heavily on the clever boys.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Beware of Counterfeits.

An Italian was arrested in Hazleton last Friday who had passed several counterfeit five dollar bills on unsuspecting dealers. They were of the series of 1907 and were so well executed that they easily passed ordinary inspection. Some of the same kind may be in Bloomsburg this week. Look out for them.

QUICK CLIMATIC CHANGES try strong constitutions and cause, among other evils, nasal catarrh, a troublesome and offensive disease. Sneezing and snuffling, coughing and difficult breathing, and the drip, drip of THE FOUL discharge into the throat—all are ended by Ely's Cream Balm. This honest remedy contains no cocaine, mercury, nor other harmful ingredient. The worst cases yield to treatment in a short time. All druggists, 50c., or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

The trolley cars during the rush hours are full of men who are mere hangers on.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
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Don You Want to Know What You Swallow.

There is a growing sentiment in this country in favor of MEDICINES OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. It is but natural that one should have some interest in the composition of that which he or she is expected to swallow, whether it be food, drink or medicine.

Recognizing this growing disposition on the part of the public, and satisfied that the fullest publicity can only add to the well-earned reputation of his medicines, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has "taken time by the forelock," as it were, and is publishing broadcast a list of all the ingredients entering into his medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery", the popular liver invigorator, stomach tonic, blood-purifier and heart regulator; also of his "Favorite Prescription" for weak, over-worked, broken-down, nervous and invalid women.

This bold out-spoken movement on the part of Dr. Pierce, has by showing exactly what his well-known medicines are composed of, completely disarmed all harping critics who have heretofore unjustly attacked them. A little pamphlet has been compiled, from the standard medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, showing the strongest endorsements by leading medical writers of the several ingredients which enter into Dr. Pierce's medicines. A copy of this little book is mailed FREE to any one desiring to learn more concerning the valuable, native, medical plants which enter into the composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A CHAFING DISH SUPPER.

Easily Made, Serves Five or Six, and Costs Only $2.89.

A menu for a chafing dish supper which is certain to be acceptable to persons in general and the principal dish of which is not so well known as to pall on the appetite is described in the Circle Magazine, with the cheering information added that the expense will be small.

The items of the menu are Spanish chicken, two kinds of sandwiches, stuffed olives, salted peanuts, fruit and coffee. Everything but the chicken and the coffee is entirely prepared in advance and even the chicken receives its preliminary treatment.

For a party of six the cost was found to be as follows: one five pound fowl at sixteen cents a pound, eighty cents; a loaf of whole wheat and a loaf of New England bread ten cents; two quarts of raw peanuts, twenty cents; a large bottle of stuffed olives, forty cents; half pound of coffee, sixteen cents; pint of cream, twenty cents; two sweet peppers, five cents, one tomato, five cents; half pound of butter, eighteen cents; fruit (Mandarin oranges, white grapes and fig bananas), seventy-five cents. Total, $2.89.

For the Spanish chicken select a fowl as tender as possible because there will be more breast meat and the flavor will be richer. Cut up as for fricassee, wash, then cover with cold water and bring to the boiling point.

Add several stalks of celery, season with salt and pepper and simmer until very tender, then let the chicken cool in the broth. When cold, skim off the fat, take out chicken—the broth may be used for the family lunch—remove the skin and bones and cut in small pieces the white meat, also the meat from the upper joints of the legs.

Pour boiling water over the sweet peppers, which have been cut in half and the stalk and seeds removed, rub off the outer skin with a rough towel. Skin the tomato in similar fashion, peel a small silver skin onion.

In table put a tablespoonful of butter in the blazer and stir the vegetables in this until hot, then pour in and heat a cupful of cream, and last of all the diced chicken, which being already cooked only requires thorough warming. Moisten half a teaspoonful of arrowroot with a little cold cream and thicken the dish with this. Cover and let get very hot, then pour over small rounds of buttered toast trimmed to fit the ramekins.

White Races Conquer Leprosy.

The main lesson of leprosy is somewhat philosophic. All Europe for centuries was covered with it, but the quick, strong, re-active blood of the white race strangled the germs of death, so it is doubtful if whites could ever be pestered much again. Yellow races, of slower, weaker blood, are still slowly stewing with it.

Nero's Test.

The deadly gauge of Nero's drunkenness was a finely wrought intaglio ring. When he could not see the figures on it he knew he was drunk.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Facts for Weak Women

Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. Such sickness can be cured—is cured every day by

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general restorative tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman.

We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*; or, in cloth binding for 31 stamps.

Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THIS MACHINE SPANKS.

Attempt to Lift Weight Releases Paddle and Punishment Begins.

An Illinois man of a playful turn of mind has turned his inventive genius to the task of designing a spanking machine, which also gives an electric shock to the victim. If a friend asks you to see how much you can lift he does not lead you to this machine before you exert yourself. The machine consists of a platform with two handles at one end and a long paddle at the other end. The victim is placed on the platform and instructed to grasp the handles and see how much he can lift. The stooping posture required to seize the handles leaves the victim in just the right position for the paddle, which is released by a spring as soon as he gives the handles the slightest tug. As if it were not enough to be whaled just when he is trying to make a new strength record the strain on the gripe sets in motion an electric current which gives the unfortunate subject an unpleasant sensation in front.

Some Things Nature Makes.

Nature is something of a manufacturer herself.

In the case of a certain cactus marvelous natural pottery is produced. Woodpeckers excavate nests in the trunk and branches, and to protect itself the plant exudes a sticky juice, which hardens, forming a woody lining to the holes made by the birds. Eventually the cactus dies and withers away, but the wooden bowls remain.

As a weaver Nature also produces fine work. Certain tree barks and leaves furnish excellent cloth, as, for instance, the famous tapa cloth used in the South Sea Islands.

Nature is a glassmaker, too, according to the Indian Review. By discharging her lightning into beds of quartz sand she forms exquisite little pipes of glass.

She makes valuable ropes of various kinds in the shape of tropical vines and creepers, and she is even a lace maker, as witness the lace tree of the West Indies.

Curious Market in Paris.

There is a curious old market near Paris in which everything is sold at second-hand. Working girls can fit themselves out there from head to foot. As a writer says, "Mary can sell her old felt hat and buy a straw one, exchange her old dress for a new one, and, if she likes, buy a steak and a salad for her dinner, a paper bag of fried potatoes, sweets, and some flowers for her window. Democracy is king here, and no more attention is paid to the millionaire who is looking for something marvelous, which he may pick up cheap, than to the man with the wooden leg who wants a new left boot in exchange for a dozen sardine tins, five gloves, and a stocking."

Milk in Chunks.

It is now proposed to deliver milk to customers frozen. This is really nothing new, as that is the way it is commonly handled in Siberia in winter. You buy milk there in chunks, frozen round a stick which serves as a handle. Mothers dont' say to their children: "Take care and don't spill the milk," but "Take care and don't break the milk," for a chunk of it dropped on the hard frozen ground will break into a thousand pieces.—The Pathfinder.

A Reliable Remedy for CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Druggists or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

HAY FEVER

Bloomsburg & Sullivan **Railroad.**

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a. m

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	.....
Paper Mill.....	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 04
Zaners.....	¶ 9 40	¶ 3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 05	7 40
Benton.....	9 58	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons.....	¶10 00	¶3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek.....	¶10 03	¶3 40	¶7 21	8 26
Laubachs.....	¶10 08	¶3 45	¶7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park.....	¶1010	¶3 47	¶7 33	.....
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†	†	†	†
Jamison City....	5 56	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	¶6 01	¶11 00	¶4 47	¶7 12	.....
Laubachs.....	¶6 03	¶11 02	¶4 48	¶7 13	11 53
Coles Creek.....	¶6 12	¶11 06	¶4 53	¶7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	¶6 14	¶11 09	¶4 56	¶7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	¶6 35	¶11 29	¶5 17	¶7 45	12 58
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 40
Paper Mill.....	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. P & R.....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
* Daily except Sunday. † Daily ¶ Sunday only. † Flag stop.
W. C. SNYDER, Supt

Trolley Time Tables.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Berwick:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
¶ 5.00	12.50	7.50
5.40	1.50	8.50
6.20	2.50	9.50
6.50	3.50	10.50
7.50	4.50	* 11.50
8.50	5.50	
9.50	6.50	
10.50		
11.50		

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sunday at 6.50 a. m.
¶ From Power House.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Berwick for Danville:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
*7.20	1.00	8.00
8.00	2.00	9.00
9.00	3.00	*10.00
10.00	4.00	*11.00
11.00	5.00	*12.00
		† 1.00

First car leaves Berwick for Danville on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
† Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg, for Danville:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.10	12.10	6.10
6.00	1.10	7.10
7.10	2.10	8.10
8.10	3.10	9.10
9.10	4.10	10.10
10.10	5.10	*11.10
11.10		

First car leaves Market Square for Danville on Sunday at 7.10 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

Cars leave Danville for Berwick:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
6.00	12.00	6.00
7.00	P. M.	7.00
8.00	1.00	8.00
9.00	2.00	9.00
10.00	3.00	10.00
11.00	4.00	* 11.00
	5.00	¶12.00

First car leaves Danville for Berwick on Sunday at 8.00 a. m.
* Bloomsburg Only.
¶ Saturday Night to Bloomsburg Only.

Cars leave Market Square, Bloomsburg for Catawissa:

A. M.	M.	P. M.
5.30	12.00	6.00
6.15	P. M.	†7.00
†7.00	1.00	8.00
†8.00	†2.00	9.00
9.00	†3.00	10.10
†10.00	4.00	*11.00
†11.00	5.00	

First car leaves Market Square for Catawissa on Sunday at 7.00 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.
† P. R. R. Connections.

Cars leave Catawissa for Bloomsburg:

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 50	12.30	6.30
6.35	1.30	7.30
7.30	2.30	8.30
8.30	3.30	9.30
9.30	4.30	10.30
10.30	5.30	* 11.30
11.30		

First car leaves Catawissa for Bloomsburg on Sunday at 7.30 a. m.
* Saturday Night Only.

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ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909

Democratic State Ticket.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
C. LARUE MUNSON,
of Lycoming County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
J. WOOD CLARK,
of Indiana County.

STATE TREASURER,
GEORGE W. KIPP,
of Bradford County.

Democratic County Ticket.

SHERIFF,
W. P. ZAHNER.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
A. C. HIDLAY.

CORONER,
ROBERT BRENNEN.

HE IS FIT TO BE A JUSTICE.

Mr. Munson, Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, has given one striking piece of evidence of his fitness for the highest Court in the state by refusing to figure in a political meeting.

In view of the fact that he was to be in Altoona recently, County Chairman Dunn proposed to have a great political rally at which Mr. Munson should be the chief speaker. It was a good idea—with the exception that Mr. Munson was a candidate for Supreme Court Justice, and should eschew partisan politics as much as possible. This slipped the mind of Mr. Dunn, but Mr. Munson did not forget it. When the suggestion was made to him he replied that he could not entertain such an idea. The office for which he was a candidate should be kept aloof from politics, and he could not take part in a political meeting without doing discredit to the judicial office. He would rather be defeated than win through such means. An informal reception was substituted for the Democratic rally.

It would be an admirable thing if judicial nominations could be made here, as they are in some States, by non-partisan conventions. But the Republicans meet by themselves and nominate their own men, and frequently select pretty stiff Organization men for the nominations. Every one can recall some of the deplorable results of carrying party politics into the Courts and giving judicial nominations to men subservient to their party organization. But as the Republicans make their own nominations, there is nothing for the Democrats to do but to nominate Justices in the usual party assembly. In Mr. Munson the Democrats have offered the people a chance to elect a man who rises above partisanship, who appreciates the dignity and responsibility of the office to which he has been nominated, and who will not take those means of promoting his election which he might properly take if he were a candidate for an administrative office. The ermine would become him, and his election would be an advantage to the State.—*Phila. Record.*

A Question of Fair Play.

It is conceded on all hands that the Supreme Court of the State should be as far as possible politically representative of all the parties in the State. When the change in the State Constitution, making the Justices of the Court elective, was first made effective care was taken to give both the great parties due representation. Minorities as well as majorities are entitled to their hearing in the Court of last resort. Due regard for fairness at the coming election should therefore insure the choice of Cyrus La Rue Munson, the Democratic nominee. As at present constituted the Court is topheavy in its Republican membership. To put Mr. Munson on the Bench would be a step toward the restoration of a suitable political equilibrium, at the same time maintaining the high standing of the Court.

There are geographical as well as political reasons for the selection of the Democratic candidate. It is strongly urged as a matter of propriety, rather than of partisanship, that there should be a more equable territorial distribution of the sitting Justices. Philadelphia has two members of the Supreme Court, with one each from the counties of Lancaster, Franklin, Fayette, Allegheny and Indiana, leaving the eastern, central, northern and a large part of the western portion of the State unrepresented. A territory comprising nine-tenths of the State in area and having about two-thirds of its population, including the valleys of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehanna and Allegheny rivers, the anthracite and bituminous coal regions, the oil fields, the lumber districts, several important manufacturing centres and nearly all the farming country of the State, is left out in the cold. This is neither reasonable nor right. Mr. Munson's election would be a correction. The election of the Republican candidate would make a bad matter worse.

There being no question of the high qualification and good character of the Democratic nominee, nor any doubt of the desirability of making the Court fairly responsive to the political division of the population of the State, nor any dispute as to the present huddled make-up of its membership, why should any voter hesitate to cast a rectifying ballot? The principle of the square deal is involved. Mr. Munson is the square deal candidate. For this reason, and because of his deserved popularity, he will without doubt receive a very heavy country vote. The voters of the cities should fall in behind. The Supreme Court should at all times be made as far as possible a truly representative body. *Phila. Record.*

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg Pa., Post Office. Mr. W. M. Hummel, Mr. Edward Wiesen.

Tickling in the Throat

"Just a little tickling in the throat!" Is that what troubles you? But it hangs on! Can't get rid of it! Home remedies don't take hold. You need something stronger—a regular medicine, a doctor's medicine. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral contains healing, quieting, and soothing properties of the highest order. Ask your doctor about this. No alcohol in this cough medicine. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Constipation positively prevents good health. Then why allow it to continue? An active liver is a great preventive of disease. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. What does your doctor say?

IS NOT THE LAW.

A Check Can be Drawn for Any Amount.

It now transpires that the law recently quoted in these columns in relation to the issue of bank checks for sums less than one dollar does not apply to checks at all. The attorney general says in an opinion furnished the treasury department that checks are considered simply as an order from a depositor to his banker to pay a given sum to the person named in the check, or his order, and are not considered as money and do not circulate as money. He says a person can draw his check for any sum he chooses, the same as he has always done. This law which has been so widely quoted was passed forty-seven years ago to prevent the issue of shin plasters by individuals during the Rebellion when silver money was scarce.

Political Assessments.

Desperation to secure enormous sums for campaign purposes, or for an additional boodle fund to be used at the option of the Republican Machine's money receivers, is strikingly evident this fall in Pennsylvania. A "yellow book" has made its appearance in Pittsburg for practical enforced subscriptions, and about every officeholder there is signing his so-called "donation" toward an aggregate sum so excessive as to insure election debauchery. In Washington county former Congressman B. F. Acheson reports in his paper, *The Observer*, how officers in the Court House there are receiving their billet doux, suggesting that each make a voluntary $150 contribution, and *The Washington Record* comes back at Mr. Acheson by charging that the Court House officers were muleted in "donation" sums as high as $600 each when that gentleman in 1906 controlled the local Republican party organization. *The Record* further alleges that Mr. Acheson certified that he himself expended $3782 in his Congressional campaign, but as he received $3400 from the National Republican Committee, Candidate Acheson had to expend but $382 of his own money!

Congress of Mothers.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers will be held in the Assembly room of the High School building at Wilkes-Barre, on October 28th, 29th and 30th. Mothers' Circles and Parent Teacher Associations are urged to send their full representation of delegates (one for every ten members), for whom Credential Cards are supplied by the treasurer, Mrs. John Otto, 431 Centre Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Accommodations may be secured on personal application at the Sterling Hotel (American plan only) from $3.00 to $3.50 per day without bath, or $4 00 per day with bath; or at The Redington (American plan), $2.50 to $3.50 per day, European plan $1.00 to $2.50 per day.

The Congress will open with a reception on Thursday, October 28th, from 4 to 6 o'clock, to which a cordial invitation is extended to all delegates and friends.

Pole Problem Probed.

Preliminary steps looking to a definite determination of the question as to who discovered the North Pole have taken place in Washington. A meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Geographic Society was held on Monday, when the Cook-Peary controversy was gone over and discussed as much in detail as the facts now in the possession of the Board will permit.

An effort will be made to devise some plan which will prove satisfactory to both Dr. Cook and Commander Peary, and which will form the basis for a comparison and justification of the data submitted by each explorer.

The Constabulary.

The State Constabulary is losing a considerable number of its best men by resignation, says the Williamsport *Gazette* and *Bulletin*. In these days men work for money, and when a State policeman can command a more alluring salary elsewhere he is not going to pose in a uniform and risk his life holding foreign strikers in check. The State pays these men sixty dollars per month. Railroads want good and experienced men for police service, and they start them in at seventy-five dollars a month with a chance for promotion. That explains where the State policemen go when they leave the State service.

SCHOOL LAW.

Some Extracts from the Act Governing the Attendance of Pupils in the Public Schools.

The following sections of the school law, requiring the attendance of pupils at the public schools, should be read and understood by parents and the public generally:

LXXXVII. Be it enacted, etc., That every parent, guardian or other person in this Commonwealth, having control or charge of a child or children between the ages of eight and sixteen years, shall be required to send such child or children to a day school in which the common English branches are taught and such child or children shall attend such school continuously during the entire time in which the public school in their respective districts shall be in session, unless such child or children shall be excused from such attendance by the board of the School district in which the parent, guardian or other person resides, upon the presentation to said board of satisfactory evidence showing such child or children are prevented from attendance upon school or application to study by mental, physical or other urgent reasons. Provided, That the school board in each district shall have power, at its June meeting, to reduce the period of compulsory attendance to not less than seventy per centum of the school term in such district, in case the board must, at that date, fix the time for compulsory attendance to begin.

LXXXVIII. For every neglect of duty imposed by the first section of this act, the principal or teacher, or person in parental relation, offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, magistrate or alderman, forfeit a fine not exceeding two dollars on first conviction, and a fine not exceeding five dollars for each subsequent conviction; and in default of payment of said fine, the defendant may be committed to the county prison for a period not exceeding two days for the first conviction and for a period not exceeding five days for each subsequent conviction.

LXXXIX. Board of school directors or school controllers shall in cities, and may in all other school districts, employ one or more persons to be known as attendance officers, who shall in addition to the duties provided elsewhere in this act have full police power without warrant, and whose duty it shall be to look after and arrest and apprehend truants and others who fail to attend school in accordance with the provisions of this act.

XCI. It shall be the duty of each teacher in the school district to report immediately to the attendance officer or the superintendent of schools, or the secretary of the board of directors or controllers, the names of all children, on the list previously furnished by said superintendent or secretary, who have been absent three days or their equivalent without lawful excuse: then when if it shall appear that any parent, guardian or other person having control of any child or children shall have failed to comply with the provisions of this act, after notification in writing as provided in section two, the superintendent or secretary, or attendance officer if there be one, in the name of the school district, shall proceed against the offending party or parties, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

XCII. The superintendent of schools or secretary, or attendance officer if there be one, of any board of directors or controllers who wilfully refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before an alderman, magistrate or justice of the peace, shall forfeit a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

XCIII. The State Superintendent of Public instruction may withhold one-fourth state appropriation from any school district which neglects or refuses to enforce the provisions of this act in a manner and degree satisfactory to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Benefit of Taxpayers.

Taxpayers will be interested in the new law passed by the legislature at its last session, extending the time during which five per cent. discount can be received. Under the old law the time after notice was fixed at sixty days, but under this act which goes into effect next year, if the taxpayer settles within ninety days after the notices are posted he will get his five per cent. discount.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

$100

FOR A GOOD NAME

The makers of STYLE-CRAFT CLOAKS AND SUITS are offering a first prize of $100.00 to the woman who suggests the best name for their new fall

STYLE-CRAFT COAT

The Fashion Hit of the Season

Ten other prizes of $10.00 each will be given for the ten next best suggestions. Contest is open to all women. All you have to do is to call at our store to see the coat—see it so you will get the right idea for a prize winning name.

It is a decidedly new and distinctive model.
Everywhere it has been shown it has made a pronounced hit.
You should see it and try to name it.
Contest closes November 15th.
You can send your suggestions direct to the makers or through us. But you must see the coat at our store if you want to make a suitable suggestion.

F. P. PURSEL,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Style Craft
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So simple you cannot misunderstand them. Absolutely accurate. In style, irreproachable. You may select, free, any McCall Pattern you desire from the first number of the magazine which reaches you. Regular price, 15 cents.

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The best ideas of expert minds—the best shoemaking of skillful hand,—the best material money can buy,—and fin ally the Evans way of fitting the feet.

COME IN AND LOOK OUR SHOES OVER.

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Hygenic Shoes for Children.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Will Bring Together Largest Gathering of Workers Ever Seen in This State.

The big Sunday School convention to be held at Harrisburg, October 13, 14, 15 will without question bring together the largest gathering of Sunday School workers ever assembled in the State. Five different states have been drawn upon to furnish speakers for the program.

Thursday, October 14th will be the big day. The railroads will run special trains carrying large delegations of men who will go with bands and banners to take part in a big parade made up entirely of men belonging to Adult Bible Classes. Governor Stuart will be the guest of honor and address a mass meeting at night.

Friday afternoon, October 15th, the special feature will be a parade of children from the Sunday Schools of Harrisburg and vicinity.

The convention has been advertised and every one of the sixty-seven counties will be well represented.

MASONIC BANQUET.

The fall meeting of Caldwell Consistory closed last Thursday night with a banquet in the dining hall. The tables were set in the shape of a triangle, with the newly initiated members at a table in the center.

The dinner was served by the ladies of St. Margaret's Guild, and it was the unanimous verdict that it was the best since the erection of the Temple. It was a full roast turkey dinner with all the accompaniments. Everything was deliciously cooked, and was promptly served, and there was a great abundance.

For the general management and arrangement of details the credit is due to Mrs. Arthur Himiller, President of the Guild. To feed 250 men at once is no small undertaking, but under Mrs. Himiller's direction the affair passed off without a hitch, and it was pronounced a decided success. In the work she was ably assisted by a number of the faithful workers of the guild.

Twenty-five members of the Consistory served the tables, and they did it in a most efficient and artistic manner.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

On Tuesday a change occurred in the management of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*, Herbert Russell Laird becoming general manager in place of Howard Galbraith, and William R. Talbot assuming the position of editor-in-chief in place of W. W. Meginness.

Mr. Laird has done fine work as general manager of the Williamsport Board of Trade, and Mr. Talbot has been the efficient associate editor of *Grit*

LOCK UP SECURELY.

As usual during Fair week there are all kinds of crooks in town, including the sneak thief, and the burglar. All householders should see that their residences are securely lockod during the absence of the family, especially the cellar doors and all doors and windows that are not in view from the street. Every year reports come in of premises being robbed during the fair, and these precautions may prevent the recurrence.

COOK'S OWN STORY.

We print this week the first instalment of Dr. Cook's own story of his discovery of the North Pole. It will be concluded next week.

CLAIM JURORS SEPARATED.

Counsel for Fisher Again Try to Save His Neck.

Three Northumberland county lawyers went to Pittsburg last week to argue before the Supreme Court for a new trial for Henry Fisher, of Shamokin, convicted of killing Mrs. Sara Klinger several years ago. Fisher's counsel claim the most important reason for another trial is that the jury on one occasion became entirely separated.

Since Fisher's imprisonment his counsel have put up one of the stiffest fights in the history of the county to save him from the gallows.

During his trial Fisher, to convince the jurors that he was insane chattered like an ape and barked, dog-like. He says he will never be executed.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

Catharine Coleman to George S. Fleckenstine for properties in Orangeville.

George S. Fleckenstine et al. to Cletus Keller for property in Orangeville.

Mary Hughes to Melissa Webb for property in Roaring Creek.

Francis E. Bond, et al. to Wesley B. Fairchild, for property in West Berwick.

F. Walter Lukens to Emma Lukens for property in Catawissa.

George A. Ortman to Daniel Bankes et ux. for property in Beaver.

B. D. Freas and wife to A. G. Bittner for property in West Berwick.

A. G. Bittner to Michael Yuhasz, for property in West Berwick.

William E. Wietterich, et ux. to Joseph B. Hippensteel for property in Scott township.

Berwick Land and Improvement Co. to Thomas H. Croft for properties in West Berwick.

GOLF LINKS GONE.

For a number of years the golf links on the estate of John R. Bennett at Danville were among the finest to be found. They occupied many acres, and the grounds were kept in excellent condition, the great field looking at all times like a beautiful lawn. The ground has been ploughed up, and the links are no more.

John R. Bennett inherited the lands from his first wife, who was Miss Grove. She had inherited them from her father, the estate including the far-famed Grove mansion which stands on a hill overlooking Danville. The grounds of the mansion are extensive, and are enclosed by a high brick wall, the main entrance being opposite the P. & R. depot.

The first Mrs. Bennett died, leaving her property to her husband. He married again, his second wife being Mrs. Nicoll, of New York. A few years ago Mr. Bennett was killed in a railroad accident in Ohio the car in which he was riding being derailed, and with a number of others he was burned to death. His second wife then inherited the Grove estate from him.

CUT IT OUT.

If you see any fellows running a sharp game of any kind during the fair, don't try to get rich by trying to beat them. It is a losing proposition to attempt to beat a shark at his own game, as many a man has learned to his sorrow. Better cut it out.

ENTERED FOR THE RACES.

The entries of horses for races at the fair this week exceed those of many years past. Among them are some fast steppers, and the races promise to be everything that could be hoped for.

McCLINTOCK-WILSON.

Popular Young Lady Formerly of Bloomsburg Becomes a Bride in Philadelphia.

The marriage of Miss Edna Bright Wilson, daughter of Mrs. Araminta Wilson, of Philadelphia, formerly of Bloomsburg, to William L. McClintock, of Philadelphia, was solemnized at 6 o'clock last week Wednesday evening in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, the pastor, Dr. Forrest Dager, officiating.

The bride was given away in marriage by her uncle, T. J. Vanderslice, of Bloomsburg, with Miss Eleanor Foster Wilson, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Martha Josephine Wilson, Hazel R. Pitner, Sarah Stewart and Florence Beisel, Ida Gardner Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Wilson, of Bloomsburg, and Mildred Bright, of Philadelphia, were flower girls.

The groom was attended by Charles J. Coppock, as best man, with E. Walton Pollock, Harold J. Lawall, J. Emmet Sheesley and Victor G. Marquisse as ushers.

Lavender, the bride's favorite color, predominated in the elaborate home and church decorations while the handsome gowns of the bride's attendants made it a distinctively lavender wedding.

The bride made a charming picture in a handsome bridal gown of white liberty satin, hand embroidered and trimmed in old Duchess lace. She wore a bridal veil and a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her traveling suit was of lavender broadcloth, with hat to match.

The maid of honor was gowned in lavender messaline and carried an arm bouquet of lavender asters. The bridesmaids wore a darker shade of lavender messaline, cut en train and decollete and carried arm bouquets of white astors tied with tulle while the flower girls wore white embroidery dresses, with big lavender hair ribbons, each carrying a basket of sweet peas.

During the ceremony "The Rosary" was rendered, with Nevin's "Love Song" and Lohengrin's "Elsa's Dream" before the ceremony.

A largely attended reception was held at the home of the bride's mother following the ceremony, seventy guests being entertained.

The bride and groom left on an extended wedding tour and upon their return will be at home, after December 1, at their already furnished home, 4931, Osage avenue, Philadelphia.

Mr. McClintock is a prominent Philadelphia broker, and the bride, who was born and raised in Bloomsburg, was one of the town's most charming and popular young ladies. She was the recipient of a large number of beautiful wedding presents.

The best wishes of a host of friends go with Mr. and Mrs. McClintock.

A fine portrait of the bride was printed in the Philadelphia *Press* last Friday.

A Large Convention.

One of the largest religious celebrations ever held in this country began at Pittsburg last Monday with the opening of the International Centennial celebration and conventions of the Disciples of Christ (Christian Churches). Three sessions will be held datly until October 19.

It is estimated that fully 50,000 delegates and visitors from all parts of the world are in attendance. So large is the convention that it has been divided into three parts, and meetings are held simultaneously in the Oakland Methodist Episcopal church, Cornegie Music Hall and Luna Park.

Preparations have been going on for four years for the centennial and during this week men prominent in every walk of life will attend and address the various meetings.

One of the noteworthy events will be the launching of a missionary steamer in the Allegheny River. After the ceremony the boat will be dismantled and shipped to the River Nile.

A majority of the delegates and visitors are lodged in private residences in Pittsburg and a great many of them are being given room and board free of charge. Some are lodged in a large downtown building, formerly used as a department store, which has been fitted up with cots.

Don't Neglect That Cough!

It certainly racks your system and may run into something serious. Allen's Lung Balsam will check it quickly and permanently. For sale at all druggists. 9-30-4t.

HER WEIGHT INCREASED FROM 100 TO 140 POUNDS.

Wonderful Praise Accorded Peruna the Household Remedy

Mrs. Maria Goertz, Orienta, Oklahoma, writes:

"My husband, children and myself have used your medicines, and we always keep them in the house in case of necessity. I was restored to health by this medicine, and Dr. Hartman's invaluable advice and books. People ask about me from different places, and are surprised that I can do all of my housework alone, and that I was cured by the doctor of chronic catarrh. My husband was cured of asthma, my daughter of earache and catarrh of the stomach, and my son of catarrh of the throat. When I was sick I weighed 100 pounds; now I weigh 140.

"I have regained my health again, and I cannot thank you enough for your advice. May God give you a long life and bless your work."

CELEBRATION WAS COSTLY.

New York's Hudson-Fulton Jubilee Cost Over a Million Dollars.

The Hudson-Fulton celebration cost more than $1,000,000. Just how much more was spent is not yet known. Henry W. Sackett, secretary of the commission, says that a detailed statement of expenditures would be made soon. Officers of the commission deny that the commission was wasteful and unbusinesslike in its methods. Sackett stated that the officers of the commission and a few others had pledged themselves to pay $2,500 each or $7,500 in all if necessary to meet the expenses of the celebration.

BETTER EARNING POWER.

The Pennsylvania State College has five winter courses in agriculture beginning November 30, 1909. The object of these courses is to assist young men in increasing their earning power through study in the State School of Agriculture during the winter months. These courses are devoted to practical instruction in general agriculture, horticulture, dairy husbandry, dairy manufacture and poultry keeping. The student may select any one of the five courses. The mornings are devoted to lectures and recitations, and the afternoons are given to practical exercises, such as livestock judging, corn judging, field study of orchards, greenhouse work, creamery practice, and a score of other lines of practical work each student dealing with the subject in his own course.

It is the experience of former winter course students that twelve weeks given the association with other students and to the study of fundamental principles in the care of soil, plants, animals and dairy products is very helpful. It gives one a better basis for successful work in life. One well-equipped School of Agriculture, which has 258 men enrolled in its four years' courses, and 77 men in its two years' course, make special provision for these twelve weeks' courses. Our institution is maintained by the state because it serves those who want to fit themselves for better work. Young men who can give only the winter months to study of agriculture have the same right to aid as that enjoyed by students in longer courses.

A free winter course bulletin gives information concerning the courses. All people interested in a better agriculture may do good by sending us the addresses of young men who should have the benefit of this instruction. There will be room for one hundred and fifty winter course students this year.

Address: Alva Agee, Secretary,
School of Agriculture,
State College, Pa.

Tempest Stock Co.

The J. L. Tempest Stock Co. is giving first class shows every night this week at Columbia Theatre. Monday night the audience was small on account of the storm, but Tuesday a good sized audience was present, and the play "Lady Audley's Secret" was given in a very creditable manner. The company is composed of fine people, the costumes are rich, the stage settings beautiful, and an orchestra of seven pieces furnishes excellent music. They are worthy of liberal patronage.

This notice is not paid for, and is unsolicited, but the editor cheerfully gives it, because he has seen the plays and can recommend them to everybody who enjoys the theatre, and because of an unjust criticism in a town paper.

Go and see them. Prices only 10, 20 and 30 cents. "An Egyptian Romance" tonight.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE MODEL WIFE.

As Seen by Many Men.

Some interesting masculine views as to what constitutes an ideal helpmate were stated last Sunday evening by Rev. Dr. Forrest E. Dager, of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Broad and Venango streets, who preached on "A Model Wife." At his request various male members of the congregation sent him letters expressing their opinions on this interesting subject, and these he read, to the great wonder and edification of the large number of women present. Some of the views expressed follow:

"An ideal wife would not spend $25 a week on a $20 salary."

"One that does not spend three parts of her time gadding with the neighbors."

"One that has the breakfast dishes washed when her husband comes home for supper."

"One who keeps her home neat and tidy."

"One who does not harass the life and soul out of a man."

"One who enjoys his prosperity and is ready to sympathize with him in adversity and helps to make the home happy."

"One who thinks more of her children than a bull pup."

"A woman with more gray matter in her upper story than red paint on her busybody face."

"A woman who dresses well is remembered more for herself than her clothes."

"A woman who cares more for her home and children than for afternoon bridges and parties."

"A woman who realizes the value of peroxides as a disinfectant, not as a hair dye."

"A woman who does not consider her home complete when it consists of herself, her husband and a dog."

"A woman who reads, understands and obeys her Bible."

Dr. Dager in his sermon advocated a combination of the ideas presented. Especially should a woman be neat and tidy, keep herself nicely dressed, always have the meals ready when her husband arrives home, love her children and home, read her Bible faithfully and go to church regularly.

A FAMOUS HEALTH BUILDER.

A medicine that will cleanse the bowels and put them in condition to do their proper work unaided will do more than anything else to preserve health and strength. Such a medicine is the tonic laxative herb tea, Lane's Family Medicine. Get a 25c. package to-day at any druggist's or dealer's. No matter what you have tried before, try this famous herb tea.

Business Men's Associations.

Business firms are organizing in the State's towns to guard against people who do not pay their bills. Associations have already been formed in Danville, Catawissa, Bloomsburg, Milton, Watsontown, Williamsport, and Sunbury, and Harrisburg is next in line for a credit association, to become general throughout Pennsylvania Each member is to receive a copy of a "Credit Guide" book.

The Sunbury *Daily*, discussing the endeavors of that city and the general tendency of other towns' ambition to become manufacturing centres to secure ready-made industries made a good point when it said: "It is a mistake to suppose that an industry must start on a large scale to ensure its future success and importance. The example of such magufacturing towns as Allentown, York, Williamsport, Milton and others that might be mentioned, illustrates the fact that native industries, having their origin in home enterprise, and starting in a small way, have grown to be powerful factors in the industrial evolution of their localities."

I Remember.

I remember, I remember the house where I was born; the voice of dad that bellowed forth to rouse me every morn; the picnic that I always had when winter breezes blew to clear the sidewalk of the snow, the chores I had to do. I remember, I remember, the old time days in school, the lickings that I always got for breaking some darned rule; the moonlight nights I used to go out in the old bob sleigh and hug and kiss the pretty girls beneath the robes and hay. I remember, I remember, oh, no, I'll not forget; I'd like to wander back again to those old days, you bet!—*Los Angeles Express.*

Mr. Albert Hendershot of Washington, D. C., is visiting his brother-in-law, H. W. Sloan, and his niece, Mrs. Harry Keller, this week. He was born and raised here, but has lived in Washington for many years, where he is engaged in the drug business.

FOR SALE

The fine residence property of the late Judge E well is for sale.

Location:

West Third Street between Jefferson and West Streets.

Description:

Two story and attic, brick and frame. 13 rooms. Lo about 66 by 212 feet.

FRAME BARN
AND COW STABLE,

large garden, abundance of fruit trees.

The house has a Steam Heating Plant, Bath Room Stationary Range and Wash Tubs; Water, Electric Light and Gas.

Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Attorney.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

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are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

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BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

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IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & Co. AND BOWLBY.

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This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

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Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

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J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

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REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

"Made a Well Man of Me."

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces fine results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when others fail. Young men can regain their lost manhood, and old men may recover their youthful vigor by using **REVIVO.** It quickly and quietly removes Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Sexual Weakness such as Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great **nerve tonic and blood builder,** bringing back the **pink glow to pale cheeks** and restoring the **fire of youth.** It wards off approaching disease. Insist on having **REVIVO,** no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, **$1.00** per package, or six for **$5.00.** We give free advice and counsel to all who wish it, with **guarantee.** Circulars free. Address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., Marine Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

9-30 1y

SISSON FAITHFUL TO THE MACHINE

Every Act During His Senatorial Service in Interest of Gang.

FOLLOWED LEAD OF McNICHOL

Smothered Meritorious Legislation In Committee, Dodged Votes on Good Measures and Supported Bad Bills Always.

The session of the legislature in 1906 was a ghastly joke. The work of the session of 1905 had so outraged the public conscience that the Republican ticket was defeated at the ensuing election by an overwhelming majority, and Governor Pennypacker called the extra session of 1906 to "save the face" of the machine. Its principal work was destructive. That is to say its main purpose was to repeal the vicious legislation of the previous regular session, and A. E. Sisson and J. A. Stober, blushingly or unblushingly, stultified themselves by voting for the repeal of a dozen bills for which less than a year before they had "rooted" vigorously.

There were a few reformatory bills passed during this brief extra session, but Sisson and Stober in every instance voted to limit the merits of such measures to the minimum. In half a dozen previous sessions they had voted against a uniform primary election law, but under the spur of consternation they voted for the apology which is now on the statute book. It is not all bad, of course, and candor compels the acknowledgment that it is an improvement on the primary system that prevailed previously. But a really meritorious law might have been enacted if it had not been for the opposition to any substantial reforms by the Republican machine, in which sinister purpose Sisson and Stober invariably participated. Probably the best result of the session of 1906 was that it retired J. A. Stober from legislation service.

The Session of 1907.

The session of 1907 opened with the machine in a state of uncertainty. The result of the election of 1906 was a sort of rescue from ruin, as unexpected as it was undeserved. The machine managers were as avaricious for spoils as ever, but still under the shadow of abject fear. They invoked cunning, however, to mask their operations and conceal their tricks in committee. The two committees in which most of the vicious legislation is considered are those on corporations and railroads. Sisson was chairman of the committee on railroads during the session of 1907 and third man on the committee on corporations. The first four men on a committee practically control its proceedings. In the session of 1907 the first four names on the committee on corporations were Sproul, Scott, Sisson and Stineman, in the order named. The first four names on the committee on railroads were Sisson, Scott, Sproul and Stineman. Another committee which the machine is always anxious to keep tractable is that of judiciary general. Mr. Sisson had second place on that committee and Scott third.

Anti-Corporation Bills Smothered.

Most of the bills which were antagonistic to corporation interests were smothered in committee. Among these were bills requiring passenger cars to be kept in sanitary condition, the equal distribution of cars to coal mines and the act to regulate the rate for transportation of freight and passengers on railroads. The act defining the liability of railroads to employes, that providing penalties for giving or receiving free transportation and that authorizing courts to fix maximum passenger rates for railroads, were stifled in committee. It is reasonably certain that Sisson was responsible for all this miscarriage of just legislation. Senator Hewitt's bill to repeal the act creating the state constabulary and Senator Dewalt's bill fixing liability of employers in actions for damages for injury or death of employes, were smothered in the committee on judiciary general. It is fair to presume that he had something to do with the stifling of those measures.

Senator Sisson fairly earned the title of "Artful Dodger" during the session of 1907. It was impossible to stifle in committee all measures which were opposed by the corporations. He dodged the vote on the bill to prohibit the maintenance of bucket shops. (Senate Journal, 1907, page 2728). He dodged the vote on the bill to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about anthracite coal mines. (Senate Journal, 1907, page 882). He dodged the vote on the bill providing that no railroad corporation shall acquire, purchase or guarantee the stock, bonds or other securities of, lease or purchase the franchise of, or in any way control any street passenger railway corporation having control of a parallel or competing line. (Senate Journal, 1907, page 1681). This measure was simply carrying out the provisions of the constitution and was made necessary by the fact that certain big railroads were endeavoring to get control of trolley lines which were impairing their monopoly in transportation in certain sections. He dodged the vote on a bill to prevent discrimination by and regulate the rates for carrying freight and passengers by narrow gauge railroads. (Senate Journal, 1907, page 1184).

Voted For Bad Bills.

Mr. Sisson's sins during the session of 1907 were not all "sins of omission," however, as the record thus far would indicate. He voted affirmatively on bad bills and negatively on good bills as the exigencies of the machine required. As a rule Keyser or McNichol was his "bell-weather," and he voted as they voted, probably without taking the trouble to inquire whether it was right or wrong. On the bill to create a bureau of elevator inspection, for example, he voted aye, because he was told the machine wanted some new offices to distribute among the faithful. (Senate Journal, 1907, page 1088). The state had no more use for such a bureau than a dog has for two tails, but the machine needed the places. He also voted for the extension of the Capitol park at an expense of $2,000,000. (Senate Journal, 1907, page 691).

The McCall's Ferry dam and the York Haven dam in the Susquehanna river, and other dams in other streams throughout the state having given the machine emissaries all the water powers and privileges they needed for the time being, it was decided to monopolize the business. Accordingly a bill was introduced into the legislature of 1907 that "no dam-wall, wing-wall or other obstruction shall be built in streams, heretofore declared public highways." Upon this question Sisson voted yes. (Senate Journal, 1907, page 1748).

Wasting Public Funds.

The act increasing the compensation of senators and representatives in the general assembly was about as atrocious an attempt to raid the treasury as has ever been perpetrated. Upon that measure Sisson voted yes. (Senate Journal, 1907, page 791).

There were bills to create additional law judges in Blair, Cambria, Delaware and Erie counties, and Sisson voted for all of them. (Senate Journal, 1907, pages 521, 598, 806, 1363).

Senator Sisson supported the bill authorizing one-half of all fines and forfeitures to which counties are entitled to be appropriated to law libraries. (Senate Journal, 1907, page 778). This bill would have legalized as bald a robbery of the people as was ever conceived. It would have taxed the people to provide lawyers with books for personal use, and is clearly unconstitutional.

He voted for every bill presented during that session which contemplated the increase of the number of offices and the salaries of officers. This is a favorite way the machine has of rewarding politicians for sinister service. Whenever it is found that there are not enough offices to go around new ones are created. Sisson was always a willing helper in this wicked work.

Trick to Help the Judges.

For years, in pursuance of the plan to win the favor of the judges at any cost, the Republican legislative machine had been striving to enact a judicial pension bill or a judges' retiring law, or something that would serve as a tub to the judicial whale. Every other expedient having failed, a bill to create in the supreme court, the superior court and all other courts a "judge emeritus" was introduced during the session of 1907. It was read in place by Senator McNichol, for Senator Brown, of Philadelphia. It provided that after a judge had served a certain period of time he became a judge emeritus, and during the rest of his life would be entitled to full pay without performing any service. The machine senators, including Sisson, were enthusiastic for the bill. It was promptly reported out of the committee on judiciary general, of which Sisson was a member, but after passing second reading was retired. It was a trifle too rank for the country senators.

The bill providing for the initiative and referendum in cities had a rather "rocky road to travel." The people wanted it and didn't hesitate to let the fact be known. But the machine was against it flat. It was a house bill and referred to the committee on judiciary general in the senate, from which it was subsequently reported with a negative recommendation. On May 13 Senator Grim moved to place it on the calendar, which required an affirmative vote of two-thirds. A majority of the senators favored it, but the minority amounted to more than one-third and the motion was defeated, the ayes being 22 and the nays 17. Senator Sisson voted against the measure.

Railroad Commission Bill Mutilated.

Senator Sisson was chairman, on the part of the senate, of the committee on conference, to which was referred the differences between the two houses on the bill to create the state railroad commission. During the consideration of the measure he aimed to make it as innocuous as possible, and his vote for it was reluctantly cast. In conference he opposed every feature which might invest it with potency for good and finally secured the adoption of the measure, which has since been practically useless except as a medium of extracting money from the treasury to pay the salaries of the commissioners and employes. He declared that the bill as it came from the house was "too grasping," but that cannot be said of it as it came from the conference committee and became a law.

The Republican candidate for auditor general proved his fidelity to the machine, moreover, by voting against the McCord bill, which provided for an expression of party opinion at the primaries for United States senator. Penrose knew what that meant to him and so did Sisson.

GUFFEY APPEALS TO DEMOCRATS

Urges Personal and Political Friends to Energetic Effort.

ASKS EARNEST SUPPORT

National Committeeman Declares Democratic Ticket Will Command and Receive the Independent Vote.

The Democratic campaign is being conducted this year with a degree of vigor which is as unusual as it is promising of victory. During last week, it is reported, 100,000 pieces of mail matter were sent out from the headquarters of the state committee at Harrisburg, and it is believed that a greater quantity of campaign literature will go out this week. The Democrats are determined to elect their excellent ticket.

One of the most important pieces of campaign literature sent out thus far is a personal letter of Colonel James M. Guffey, member of the Democratic national committee, to the active workers of the state. Colonel Guffey, in characteristic language, appeals to his Democratic friends to supplement the work of the state and county organization with energetic individual effort. In other words, in terse and forceful periods, he urges Democratic workers to actively support the admirable candidates nominated on the 4th of August, which he believes "will command and receive large and valuable support from the independent voters of the state."

There is no doubt in the minds of any of the intelligent observers of the work of the campaign that the trend of public sentiment is toward the Democratic ticket. The forces which revolutionized the politics of the state in the election of William H. Berry are again in action. The conditions which gave the Democratic candidate for state treasurer a large majority in Philadelphia four years ago are present in that city now, and the opportunities for defeating the will of the people by frauds at the polls are vastly diminished. In Pittsburg the machine is in confusion and almost in despair. All that is necessary to secure a glorious victory is for the Democrats to do their duty.

The Republican candidates are a menace to the interests of the people. A. E. Sisson and J. A. Stober have been for years servile slaves of the machine. If a man of their type had been nominated for governor three years ago he would have been defeated by an overwhelming majority. Even two years ago, if J. A. Stober had been nominated for state treasurer the majority of his opponent would have been 100,000. What gave the machine managers the confidence which made them daring this year? Simply they believe that the people have forgotten the exposures of graft operations made in 1906 and since. They believe that the memory of the shame of the capitol construction and furnishing no longer abides in the public mind.

If the Republican candidate for state treasurer had been elected in 1905, when William H. Berry was chosen, the building and furnishing of the state capitol would have cost $25,000,000 by this time and the people never would have known that they were being robbed. If Sisson and Stober are elected this year, the plundering will be resumed and the revenues of the state will be diverted to the pockets of the grafters. On the other hand, if J. Wood Clark is placed in the office of auditor general and George W. Kipp in that of state treasurer, there will be new revelations of official dishonesty in the past which will astound the country. The whole truth has not been told.

We do not allege or even insinuate that there has been any grafting since the present governor, auditor general and state treasurer were inducted into their respective offices. But we do believe that they have concealed facts which ought to have been exposed and know that they have not been zealous in bringing the offenders to punishment. It is nearly two years since four of the grafters were convicted in the Dauphin county court. Two of these men have since died natural deaths, and it looks as if the others will have an opportunity to die of old age before punishment is meted out to them. For these reasons we believe that all of the graft business will not be known until the offices of auditor general and state treasurer are filled by Democrats.

The text of Colonel Guffey's letter follows:

Democratic National Committee,
Office of the Member From Pennsylvania.
Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 9, 1909.

My Dear Sir:

The action of the Democratic State Convention, on the 4th of August last, when candidates were nominated for the offices of Auditor General, State Treasurer and Supreme Court Justice, has met with unqualified approval throughout the state.

The convention was actuated by one idea—to name candidates of unquestioned integrity and ability for these three most important positions. As a result of this, your candidates will command and receive large and valuable support from the independent voters of the state.

With this sentiment prevailing, this ticket ought to be elected, and it will be the fault of the Democrats if it is not.

The State Central Committee and the county organizations are actively at work, but, in order to have success in November, we must poll the Democratic vote, and this can only be accomplished through individual work. With this in view, I am writing you the situation and the importance of this campaign, and to ask from you and your friends your earnest and active support for the ticket, and to assure you, in making this request, that your efforts will be appreciated not alone by the Candidates and the Party, but by me personally. Very truly yours,

J. M. GUFFEY.

STOBER AND SISSON

Self-Respect On the Part of Voters Should Make Their Election Impossible.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

Everybody in this state knows what sort of men were selected by the state machine for state offices up to 1905. The investigation of the capitol frauds disclosed that. Two of them are already under conviction of swindling the state in that tremendous enterprise of fraud.

In 1905, although the capitol disclosures had not then been made, the people of this state were sufficiently aroused to the sort of candidates the state machine was putting up to defeat the Republican candidate for state treasurer and elect Mr. Berry. He looked out for the public interests. He paid over the school funds promptly, instead of holding them back so that the bank depositories could have the use of the money. He scrutinized bills. Best of all, he lifted the cover from the colossal swindling that had been practiced in building the capitol.

Two years ago the state machine nominated John O. Sheatz, who is far superior to the men it is accustomed to select for office. He had dared to oppose the gang occasionally. Nothing on earth would have led the gang to nominate such a man except fear of another defeat.

The state machine has recovered its courage and its impudence. It has nominated a couple of men of precisely the same class as the men it had been in the habit of nominating up to 1905. They are its subservient tools. They stop at nothing that the bosses demand. They labored for Quay's reelection, and they supported the jury bill that was expected to protect Quay on his trial. They supported the "Pittsburg Ripper," which the supreme court declared unconstitutional, in the most infamous session of the legislature we have suffered. They supported the Salus-Grady press muzzler, which a subsequent legislature was shamed into repealing. They supported the streeet railway franchise robbery of 1901. Sisson antagonized the bill to make $35 the minimum salary for school teachers. They opposed efforts to improve the Focht ballot law. They defended the "assistance" clause which enables a purchased voter to take a witness into the booth with him in order to give evidence that he had earned his bribe. They voted for a bill that would have given State Treasurer Mathues a salary of $10,000 a year. They have supported any and all legislation demanded by the gang of this city to make it easier to corrupt the ballot box and to get money out of the city treasury.

Stober and Sisson are typical members of the state machine, typical tools of the bosses who have made the government of this state notorious and who have worked in harmony with the "corrupt and criminal combination" in this city. Ordinarily self-respect on the part of the voters of Pennsylvania should make their election impossible. The voters who defeated J. Lee Plummer should send Stober and Sisson to meet him.

RECREANT PUBLIC OFFICIAL

District Attorney's Office Consented to "Fixing" a Jury to Acquit Salter.

[From the BeBllefonte Watchman.]

It appears that Robert Von Moschzisker was an assistant district attorney in Philadelphia at the time that Samuel Salter was tried and acquitted for stuffing ballot boxes in Philadelphia. Salter had previously confessed his guilt and became a fugitive from justice. The evidence against him was overwhelming. A Philadelphia newspaper had employed a man to offer his services to Salter as an election officer and Salter had engaged him. Subsequently in his presence Salter had caused to be put into the ballot box 200 fraudulent ballots and the detective election officer exposed the crime. Salter went to Mexico and remained until after John Weaver had been elected district attorney and Von Moschzisker appointed one of his assistants.

During an acrimonious disputs between John Weaver and the leaders of the Philadelphia Republican machine, after Weaver had abandoned the machine and gone in for reform, the machine leaders charged that the jury had been fixed, with the knowledge and consent of the district attorney's office, to acquit Salter. This accusation, which has never been denied, is supported by a strong chain of circumstantial evidence. John Weaver was soon after promoted to the office of mayor and was said to have been slated to succeed Pennypacker in the office of governor of the state. One of the assistant district attorneys, Norris S. Barrett, was promoted to a seat on the common pleas bench of the city and at the next vacancy on the bench Robert Von Moschzisker was similarly honored.

It is hard to imagine a crime of greater turpitude than that of a lawyer betraying his client. But there is a greater crime. It is the betrayal of a trust by a public official, and if the accusation be true that the Philadelphia machine induced, by any means, the public prosecutors of Philadelpia to permit a miscarriage of justice in the Salter case by allowing the jury to be packed for the purpose of acquitting him, the acme of official recreancy was reached. The manifest mistrial of the Salter case, the acquittal of that self-confessed ballot box stuffer, and the subsequent honors bestowed upon the then district attorney and his assistants, combine to form a group of facts sufficient to convince the most incredulous.

Are the people of Pennsylvania ready to further compensate a recreant official for his turpitude? The Republican machine has nominated Robert Von Moschzisker, the faithless assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, for a seat on the bench of the highest court of the state. His decision affirming the constitutionality of the judicial salary bill of 1903 is ample proof of his professional unfitness for the place and his recreancy in the office of district attorney proves his moral delinquency. For these reasons he ought to be defeated by an overwhelming majority and we have faith enough in the intelligence and integrity of the people to believe that such will be the result of the vote at the coming election in November.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Northern Part of the State and Important Industries Unrepresented.

The geographical inequality in the apportionment of the state on the bench of the supreme court of Pennsylvania is beginning to attract notice and challenge comment. There are seven justices, including the chief justice, on the bench. Of these two live in Philadelphia, one in Lancaster, one in Franklin, one in Fayette, one in Allegheny, and one in Indiana county. All the counties represented on the supreme bench, therefore, are on the southern boundary line of the state except Allegheny and Indiana, and they are separated from the line by narrow strips, one little more than the width of one county and the other by the width of two counties, Westmoreland and Fayette.

Every county can't have a justice of the supreme court, but each group representating distinctive industrial life might. For example, Philadelphia is the commercial center and Allegheny county the manufacturing section. There are commerce and manufactures in other counties, but those two represent those elements essentially. Fayette county shares with Pittsburg in eminence as a soft coal region, and Franklin and Lancaster may be classed as agricultural sections. But there is the anthracite coal region, the oil industry, the lumber industry, the gas producing sections and the vast proportion of the agriculture of the state unrepresented on the bench of the court of last resort.

Probably less than half a dozen lawyers in Philadelphia would know anything about the legal principles involved in litigation concerning anthracite coal measures, disputes about the measurements of timber or questions concerning natural gas. Lawyers, like physicians and educators, have become specialists, and a man who may be a master of corporation law has a very imperfect conception of the legal questions involved in a cause respecting the title to land or the intricacies of a dispute over a transaction in timber. It is not surprising, therefore, that the friends of C. LaRue Munson are giving some attention to this question. He is not only an able lawyer, but one of the all-around kind.

A line drawn from the center of the state east to the center west would cut through Northampton, Carbon, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Snyder, Centre, Clearfield, Indiana, Armstrong and Butler, running the line between Beaver and Lawrence. The greater part of Northampton would be south of the line and most of Carbon north. Only small slices of Schuylkill and Snyder would be north, while most of Centre and Clearfield would be on that side of the line. A very narrow strip of Indiana would be on the upper side of the line and Armstrong and Butler would be cut in the middle. There would be twenty-nine counties south of the line, twenty-eight counties north and ten mutilated.

It is hardly a "square deal" to give the twenty-nine counties south of the line seven justices of the supreme court out of a possible seven. In other words it is hardly fair to give counties on one side of the line all and those on the other none when they are so nearly equal in number. In any event it is not fair to give Philadelphia three out of the seven judges. The Pennsylvania metropolis is a great city, but doesn't measure up to such proportions as entitle her to that preponderance in influence. If that city had put forward one of her greatest lawyers, if she had named a man of the experience and standing of Justice Mitchell, who is about to retire, it might be different.

But the Philadelphia candidate doesn't enjoy that distinction. He has had comparatively little experience at the bar. He served as assistant district attorney during one administration and part of another, and during his incumbency of that office the miscarriage of justice which resulted in the acquittal of Samuel Salter, a self-confessed ballot box stuffer, occurred. Subsequently a prominent member of the Philadelphia machine declared that the district attorney's office was responsible for that mistrial. But that doesn't entitle his city to an undue proportion of the supreme court justices any more than it entitled him to the gratitude of the people of Pennsylvania who are averse to ballot box stuffing.

Bad government is bad, both for business and morals. While government officials are looting the treasury according to laws made for that purpose, they are robbing the people and setting an example to others to loot. Graft is as reprehensible when protected by law as when it is not thus encouraged, and when high officials graft under invalid laws other people think they have a right to get all they can, lawfully or otherwise. High minded men will not graft, whether the crime is sanctioned by unconstitutional laws or not.

Every Democrat in Pennsylvania ought to give one day during this month to the work of urging all other Democrats to vote on election day and on election day to take sufficient time to vote himself and see that his Democratic neighbor votes.

Whatever else happens on election day, get out the vote. Keep that idea in mind all the time. It will do no harm to dream about it.

Meantime make up your mind to fulfill your civic obligation by voting the Democratic ticket on election day.

The Quay statue now occupies a niche in the corridor of the capitol at Harrisburg, and it stands for corruption in the palace of graft. It is a tribute to vice and a spawn of iniquity. The law authorizing it was forced through the legislature by political buccaneers. The commission which ordered it was never legally created and the money paid for it was improperly drawn from the treasury. But it may serve a useful purpose. That is to say, as long as it remains in view it will keep in the memory of the people the looting operations which Quay taught and admonish posterity against political piracy.

In his speech before the Bankers Association at Bedford Springs the other day State Treasurer Sheatz cordially endorses the principle expressed in an income tax. In that he is right. But in order to get an income tax it will be necessary to get Mr. Sheatz's party out of power and the Democratic party in. The multi-millionaires who control the Republican party through their campaign contributions don't want to have their vast incomes taxed.

Democrats who fail to qualify themselves to vote will deprive themselves of an opportunity to participate in the celebration of one of the most important Democratic victories of recent years. With J. Wood Clark in the office of Auditor General and George W. Kipp in that of State Treasurer there will be such a cleaning out of the corruption on Capital Hill that the machine will never recover.

We will never have good government in this state until the people make up their minds to punish recreancy. If the crimes of public men are condoned because they belong to this party or that, public men will continue to betray the people to the end of time. The way to secure good government is for all men who favor good government to vote against recreants and for men who are faithful to the people.

George W. Kipp served one term in congress and achieved more in that time than others have been able to in three times the period. He is a man of action. He obeys his conscience and works hard until the purpose in mind is accomplished and then turns his attention to something else. That is the type of men who ought to be commissioned to perform the affairs of the public.

Residents of cities of the third class have one more chance to register. On Saturday, October 16, the registrars will sit at the several polling places, in such cities, and voters may then and there register. Every Democrat residing in a city of the third class should avail himself of the opportunity to qualify himself to vote for our admirable ticket if he has not already done so.

The people of Philadelphia are getting ready to give the machine managers a surprise on election day. Unless the signs are misleading the close of the pole on Tuesday evening, November 2d, will mark the opening of an exodus of political criminals from that city that will purify the political atmosphere of the whole state.

That the Democrats will carry Pennsylvania this year is as certain as any future event depending upon human action can be. The city of Philadelphia will give a majority to all the Democratic candidates, both on the state and local tickets and every county in the state will show a Democratic gain.

Every Democrat can get his own vote to the polls and most Democrats can get one or two of his neighbors or friends to go to the polls and vote the ticket. If every Democrat does his best, therefore, the majority for the ticket this year will be vastly greater than that for William H. Berry four years ago.

Take this from us. There will be no Republican majority in Philadelphia this year and mighty little, if any, in Pittsburg. Both cities are in a state of political revolution, and the result of 1905 will be repeated this year as sure as fate. Get ready to join in the shouting.

J. Wood Clark, Democratic nominee for Auditor General, is a son of the late Silas M. Clark, who led the Democracy of Pennsylvania as its nominee for justice of the supreme court to victory in 1882 and the son will perform the service this year which his father did then.

The managers of the Democratic campaign this year are more confident and energetic than they have been for a long time. There is victory in the air and it inspires every one to effort.

The record of A. E. Sisson and J. A. Stober show that they are unfit for public office. They have served the machine instead of the people on every occasion.

Pay your taxes in time to vote and vote early so as to have plenty of time to see that your neighbor is not neglecting his duty.

If you have failed to pay taxes this year hunt up your last year's tax receipt and take it with you to the polls.

Get out the vote. A full Democratic vote this year will guarantee a glorious Democratic victory.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

A CORRUPT JUDGE FRIGHTENED.

International Bible Lesson for Oct. 17, '09—(Acts 24).

After Paul had been five days in Caeserea, the high priest came down from Jerusalem accompanied by some of the elders and a Roman attorney, named Tertullus, one of those sneaking, shyster lawyers, who are sometimes met with in these days, who will undertake any dirty job for a fee, and who are as conscienceless in their cases as they are glib of tongue.

Prisoner's Testimony.

But in spite of all the unfavorable surroundings, Paul evinces not the slightest perturbation. He is the same calm, courteous, courageous, dignified Christian gentleman that we have always found him. He has been grossly maltreated, but he betrays no anger. He employs no lawyer to rescue him from his predicament by overmastering or sharpsighted technicality. He has nothing to fear of exposure. He is consciously innocent, and he knows that his accusers are liars. He boldly takes up each charge that has been made against him, and refutes it completely. He triumphantly vindicates himself of the threefold indictment of sedition, heresy and sacrilege.

And this is the way he does it. He had been charged with sedition; he shows that it had been but 12 days since he passed through the very city where he was then on trial, on his way to visit Jerusalem for the first time for years, and that he was innocent of any such attempt. He had been charged with heresy; he shows that he "believes all things which are in the prophets," worshipping the same God, believing the same scriptures, holding the same doctrines as the Jews. He was accused of sacrilege; he proves that the object of his visit to Jerusalem was to worship, and that when arrested he was fulfilling a special vow to the God of that place. Thus he shows that what was criminal in the charge against him was not true, and what was true was not criminal.

But now, right here appears the corrupt character of Governor Felix. Satisfied that the charge was false he yet adjourned the court without rendering a decision, hoping for a bribe. He knew that Paul was a man of great importance to the church, and his greedy, avaricious soul, itching for a price, for two whole years, kept the apostle in military custody.

The Sermon.

A short time after this Paul is once more brought before Felix. This time the governor wishes to have a specimen of what he can do as a preacher. He wants to amuse himself with the eloquence of the apostle. He thinks that he has only to command this Jewish orator, and he will stand up like a puppet and reel off a sermon for his edification. And so he seats the harlot with whom he is living by his side, and brings Paul in to preach a sermon.

Paul at the bar, and Paul in the pulpit are different men. The pleader and the preacher are quite unlike. Facing that licentious pair, as in their marble palace they put him on exhibition, he proceeds to hand out to them a most straightforward message. Just what he said we are not informed. We only have the three points of the sermon; righteousness, temperance, and judgment. He preached of righteousness to a man who was unrighteous; of temperance, to a man who was intemperate; and of judgment, to a man who was not ready for it. Fearlessly, eloquently, pointedly, he hurled the truth straight at the heads of his auditors. And before Felix realized it he was struck under conviction. His cheek blanched, his frame trembled, his knees knocked together. He was frightened, overwhelmed, conscience smitten, and he cried out, "Stop! Stop! I have heard enough! Go thy way this time. When I have a convenient season I will send for thee!" And he broke up the meeting. Felix was scared, but not saved; frightened, but not penitent; trembling, but not converted; wounded, but not healed. And he dodges the truth, silences the preacher, plunges deeper into the sins he loves, and turns away from hope. Ah, weak, cowardly, vacillating Felix! There are many like him to-day. On one side of them a wall of righteousness, that their unrighteousness cannot scale. On the other side of them a wall of purity, that their impurity cannot surmount. And before them, along that track to which they are walled in, the judgment is swiftly approaching. It is not surprising that such people tremble. The wonder is that is all they do. The surprising thing is that such people will idiotically talk about a convenient season in which to repent.

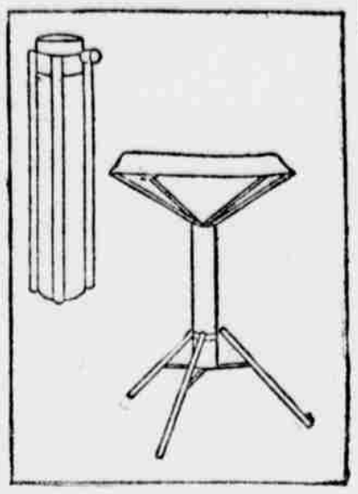
The only convenient season men will ever have is God's ever blessed Now!

CHAIR SLIPS INTO POCKET.

When Folded It is not Much Bigger Than a Fountain Pen.

A chair which folds into a shape not much larger than a fountain pen has just been designed as a bit of automobile accessory, but it will be also found useful for many other purposes and occasions. It is often desirable to crowd an extra passenger or two into an automobile when the path being traversed is hard and level, and so the chair shown in the accompanying cut was designed. When not in use it is collapsed and can be stowed away in a corner where it is entirely out of the way, or, if desired, it may be carried in the pocket. When called into active service its strength is assured by reason of the fact that it is made of metal.

It is adjustable to heights of fourteen, sixteen and eighteen inches, has a swivel top, heavy canvas, seat twelve inches square, is made of malleable iron and steel with nickel-plate and black enamel finish and weighs complete less than two pounds. When folded it measures only nine inches in length by two inches in diameter and can be easily carried in the pocket.



The Smallest Folding Chair.

It is built to sustain a weight of 400 pounds and its compact form makes it especially serviceable for use in motor boats, camping excursions, sketching, etc.—Washington Star.

KITCHEN SAFE THAT FOLDS.

When not in Use in Summer it Can be Placed Behind the Door.

Economy of space is so much sought after nowadays that it is not surprising to hear of the folding safe. This is the invention of a Georgia man, and should be found useful to housewives who have no more room than they need. The back and front of this safe are each made in one piece and the sides are in two pieces, hinged in the middle, so that they can be folded in ward, like the pleats of an accordion, and the whole form a flat surface. When the safe is erected, slides and a drawer fit into the sides and two doors, hinged on the front, give access to the interior. In houses with small kitchens and cramped pantry accommodations the new safe will be found very convenient, and a particular virtue is that it can be easily moved about to any place where it is needed. In summer time, when an icebox is required, the safe can be folded up and put out of the way, or can be placed outside under a shed.

Portable and Saves Room.

Reading Masks.

The "Book Monthly" passes on a warning to the researchers among old volumes. It has been discovered that the ancient volume over which the researcher pores is full of germs, and you should not face the tome without a silk and wire mask to fit over the mouth and nose. Otherwise, the reader, as Hood wrote, will "find more dust within the heap than he'd contracted for." The reading mask is in use in Paris. But one awaits the fashion plate which will encourage the ladies at the British Museum with a really fascinating mask. It should be nothing like the disguise of the motorist.

Intoxication of Power.

Power will intoxicate the best hearts, as wine the strongest heads. No man is wise enough nor good enough to be trusted with unlimited power; for, whatever qualifications he may have evinced to entitle him to the possession of so dangerous a privilege, yet, when possessed, others can no longer answer for him, because he can no longer answer for himself.—Colton.

Brain, But No Ear.

Abraham Lincoln could not tell "Yankee Doodle" from "Dixie." General Grant did not know the Army bugle calls.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909

IVORY FROM SIBERIA

Found Buried in Mud of Rivers and in Great Northern Swamps.

Discussing the production of ivory, Vladimir Fedoreff of St. Petersburg, Russia, said Siberia furnishes a large quantity of ivory to the markets of the world but that the production of it belongs to another age and to a species of animal that does not now exist.

The ivory is cut from the tusks of mastodons whose skeletons are found frozen in masses of ice or buried in the mud of Siberian rivers and swamps. The northern portion of the country abounds in extensive bogs which are called urmans. In these are found the tusks of the mastodon, from which it is inferred these animals lost their lives venturing upon a surface that would not bear their weight.

Even to wild animals urmans are forbidden ground. The nimble stepping, broad hoofed reindeer can sometimes cross them safely in the summer time, but most other large animals attempting to do so would quickly be engulfed, and this may be a partial explanation of the remains of the mammoth and the rhinoceros which are so abundant and so widely diffused through these northern marsh lands of Siberia.

In the museum at Tobolsk are numerous specimens of mammoth and throughout that region they are by no means rare. When an ice pack breaks down a river bank or floods tears up a frozen marsh or the summer thaw penetrates a little more deeply than usual into the ground some of these ante-diluvian monsters are likely to be exposed.

In many cases the remains are so fresh and well preserved, with their dark shaggy hair and underwool of reddish brown, their tufted ears and long, curved tusks, that all the aborigines and even some of the Russian settlers persist in the belief that they are specimens of animals which still live, burrowing underground like moles and dying the instant they are admitted to the light.

A Billion Matches Per Day.

A careful estimate results in the conclusion that the United States manages to strike just about one billion matches per day, in spite of the electricity, gas, and cigar lighters in use. The actual number seems to be 960,000,000. This would give every man, woman, and child in the country twelve of the little fire-sticks during the twenty-four hours. These matches, used in a single day, represent about two car-loads of the best pine timber and would weigh about 30,000 pounds. Twenty tall trees must be cut and split to produce the huge pile of little splinters required each day, so that in the course of a year a considerable area of forest would be consumed. If one day's consumption of matches could be placed end to end they would extend for a distance of about 30,000 miles—one and one-fourth times the distance round the earth.

Many matches are now imported from Sweden, Norway, and Austria, in which countries the manufacture of the "safety" match is a great industry. These countries export about 40,000 tons of safety matches per year. A "safety" match is presumed to strike only on the prepared surface of the box, but as a matter of fact it can be struck on a pane of glass.

The Main Thing.

Rudolph Spreckels, of San Francisco, has sold his racehorses because of his aversion to racetrack gambling.

"If gambling were but a mere incidental to racing I should not mind," said Mr. Spreckels at a San Francisco dinner, "but gambling is essential to racing. It dominates it. It dwarfs it—like the case of the fountain pen.

"A girl, you know, gave her intended a cheap fountain pen for Christmas. Some weeks later the young man said to her:

"'My dear, do you remember that fountain pen you gave me?'

"'Yes,' said she.

"'Well,' said the young man, 'do you mind making me a suit of overalls to go with it?'

"In my parable," concluded Mr. Spreckels, "the pen is racing and the overalls are gambling."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pil's for constipation

THE STROLLER.

[Continued from 1st page]

its electric fairyland—suggesting Wordsworth's "Light that was never on sea or land."

Every building in lower Manhattan was a tower of light, outlined with sparkling chains of fire or bathed in the rays of powerful searchlights. The huge bridges over the East River were transformed into fairy bridges of fire. Piers were ablaze with light, ocean liners in their decks were trimmed from waterline to peak with incandescent chains.

The flotilla again moved up the river and around the fleet with bands playing under a sky painted in glorious colors by the fireworks. The international fleet was no longer a line of grim gray monsters, but had been changed into so many mystic ships of fire. The British "Inflexible" displayed the royal crown in electric lights suspended between her masts, and proudly directed a searchlight upon the union jack flying from the peak of her foremast.

Many years will pass before a similar fleet again assembles. It was magnificently stupendous in the daytime, gorgeously beautiful at night.

The "Cygnus" landed its twelve hundred passengers at midnight and the Stroller and the Fellow Alumnus sauntered homeward carrying much game in their film cases as a result of the day's kodak hunt.

The Stroller met many a friend in town as he was strolling about through the crowd. On Fifth Avenue he passed George L. Low in his Locomobile. In Hotel Astor he met Mr. J. M. Staver, and five minutes later his one time roommate turned up. On Riverside Drive he was gripped by the arm by Barton Bisel, and on Madison Avenue he accidentally collided with a college friend from Texas. At Bowling Green he met two more friends, and so all through the week he was constantly reminded of the truth of the trite observation that the world is small.

On Monday the Stroller boarded a small boat, and was taken up the river through a pouring rain to the battleship "Wisconsin" upon which he spent half a day and dined with Midshipman J. Boyd Rutter.

Tuesday afternoon the Stroller and the Fellow Alumnus occupied a Fifth Avenue balcony to view the historical pageant. The public who were unfortunate enough not to witness these great parades have been more than satiated with pictures and accounts of them. The Stroller, therefore, tucks the scenes into the recesses of his memory and refrains from repeating a much written story. He admired fifty gorgeous floats depicting the history of New York, and listened to as many bands on Tuesday, thinking, as he gazed at the thousands marching past for two hours, of an Uncle Tom's Cabin parade in Bloomsburg.

Military always presents a striking appearance, but no martial force ever surpassed the twenty five thousand troops that marched past the Stroller in the military parade on Thursday afternoon, a parade which New York strove to make the finest ever witnessed, eclipsing the great Dewey parade of ten years ago, which till now has held the record.

For three solid hours American and foreign fighters marched past: a regiment of British red coats, sailors following the tricolor of France, German middies from the warships of the Kaiser, Italians, and Argentine seamen; all these gave the pageant a cosmopolitan tone never before seen to such an extent in an American city. The American fleet was represented by three hundred men from each ship; thousands of the regular army were in line, and the National Guard of New York turned out in force.

All of this the Stroller saw from a roomy balcony, whence he and the Fellow Alumnus watched the struggling thousands crushed together on the pavements below them, from which the ambulances continually carried the injured. The Stroller sighed a sigh of satisfaction that it was not his lot to be jammed in that human maelstrom and thought, with Cowper,

"'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of retreat,
To peep at such a world,—to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd."

The Stroller was again perched on the Fifth Avenue balcony on Saturday evening to watch the carnival pageant which drew its red fire lighted length past for an hour and a half. Fifty enormous floats, representing subjects in mythology, music, literature, and art were escorted by scores of bands, and by thousands of red and white cloaked marchers.

The evening was chilly, and the Stroller's sympathy went out to the "fairies" and "water-nymphs" who posed upon the floats garbed in exceeding light raiment, and he inwardly remarked that a different method of jubilation will have to be provided when the Esquimaux hold the Cook-Peary Tercentenary Celebration in A. D. 2209.

Now the Stroller had done more than watch parades while he was in Manhattan. He had seen Wright fly around the Statue of Liberty; he had theaterized a bit (not a recognized word, possibly, but nevertheless expressive); he had strolled about town, and even into the wilds of Long Island far from the madding crowd; he had tried his French on a couple of sailors from the "Justice" and found that it worked very successfully; he had, in short, done much and slept little, and when the celebration ended on Saturday evening, October second, he felt that he had seen it thoroughly.

Finishing up the week with a dinner at three A. M. the Stroller and the Fellow Alumnus snatched a few hours of sleep, then bade farewell to the big town and set forth to find a rest in the land of the Susquehanna and of Fishing Creek.

20 Famous Authorities

This is the number on the staff that compose and make up the Woman's Section of *The Philadelphia Sunday Press*. Every fashion illustrated is drawn by a celebrated artist. Every article is written by a recognized expert. A number of fashion artists will keep you abreast of the fashions. Another will contribute a series of "Smart Talks on the Ways of Women." A great weekly feature is the original embroidery patterns by Sarah Hale Hunter. This department is famous. Miss Hunter saves stamping bills by designing shirtwaists, collars, cuffs, bureau covers and everything women make. In all there are 15 departments by 15 experts, not including the famous artists. The Woman's Magazine is a regular section of *The Philadelphia Press* every Sunday and should enter every home.

Envelopes.

75,000 Envelopes carried in stock at the COLUMBIAN Office. The line includes drug envelopes, pay, coin, baronial, commercial sizes, number 6, 6½, 6¾, 9, 10 and 11, catalog, &c. Prices range from $1.50 per 1000 printed, up to $5.00. Largest stock in the county to select from.

New Bridge at Sunbury.

The *Harrisburg Telegraph* says: "The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will replace the iron bridge which crosses the Susquehanna river at Sunbury with a stone arch bridge similar in construction to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's bridge at Rockville. The company has reached the decision to rebuild because of recommendations made by a corps of engineers that thoroughly inspected and tested the structure and reported it unsafe for the present heavy traffic. Although the bridge was condemned as unsafe several years ago, it has only been since the destruction of the Shamokin dam in 1904, that any serious apprehensions were felt as to the strength of the structure.

"The new bridge will be built as a double-track structure, replacing the former single-track bridge."

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Send for Booklet.

9-30-6m.

CLEANS HIS COWS' TEETH

Linen Coats and Hats Also Provided by Schoepf, Traction Magnate, for Herd.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Real coats for cows and a tooth brushing three times a day are the novel methods adopted in dairy farming by W. Kelsey Schoepf, a traction magnate, who is interested in the street railroads in New York City.

For the past two days the two farmers who have sole charge of his $75,000 herd of twenty-four blooded Jerseys have each morning dressed their charges in the one-piece linen garments so stylish just now. These are calculated to keep the flies off the bossies during the day and consequently keep their blooded dispositions unruffled.

Mr. Schoepf has always been of the opinion that were a cow's teeth cleaned like a human being's, better health and better milk would result. When it was reported that following the experiment each bovine produced over two gallons of rich, pure milk every day Farmer Schoepf gave orders that the innovation be made permanent.

Ninety pounds of butter over and above the supply for the magnates house in Cincinnati and town house in New York are produced, and this finds a ready market among the neighbors. The millionaire declares that the sales are not made for profit, but merely to use the surplus milk.

The farm at present is under the superintendency of an employee, but Mr. Schoepf declares that in a year from now he intends to spend three or four months on the place and run it himself.

Schoepf's first innovation in dairy farming was to have his cows bathed every day.

TO MUZZLE ROOSTERS.

Device Invented to Stop Their Early Morning Crowing.

Washington, D. C.—The recent municipal edict which may spell the banishment of the insomnia-producing rooster within Washington's city limits has aroused the inventive genius of a man who has devised a rooster muzzle. His idea is to kill the crow, but save the rooster.

This advocate of a noiseless chanticleer believes that if the authorities will sanction the use of the device, which consists of a simple collar of leather with a small cotton pad, fastened around the rooster's neck, sufficiently tight to throttle the vocal organ, both the community and the the rooster can live in peace and quiet. The corporation counsel has been asked to determine the unique question whether to muzzle roosters is legal.

HEN AND CAT EAT SNAKES.

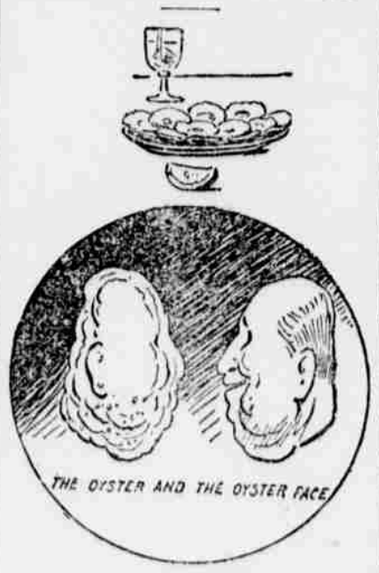
Bee Hunters Find Blacksnake Eggs—It Was Near Winsted.

Winsted, Conn.—Leon and Truman Clark, of East Hampton, are watching a hen they own because it ate the rattles off a big snake they had killed.

H. M. Taylor, of East Hampton, is watching a cat because it nibbled the hide off a rattler he skinned and ate up the oil he had placed in a cup. The oil was worth about $1 an ounce.

A party of Chester bee hunters found a snake's egg in a hole in a tree, while setting fire to the tree to smoke out a swarm of bees. Further search revealed more eggs, and then a blacksnake raised its head from the hole. It was shedding its skin, and therefore blind. One of the party cut off its head. The snake was six feet in length and four inches across.

"OH, SAY! LOOK WHO'S HERE."



THE OYSTER AND THE OYSTER FACE

Steamer Impales 70-Foot Whale.

Plymouth, England.—The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from New York, off the banks of Newfoundland, collided with a 70-foot whale that evidently was asleep on the surface of the water. The whale became impaled on the liner's bows and all its efforts to free itself were futile. Finally the steamer had to go full speed astern in order to get clear of the dying leviathan.

Killed Town's Pet Snake.

Elytheville, Ark.—Wilbur Robinson, a St. Louis travelling man, and "Jim" Hardy, a hotel clerk, came near "mixing" a day or two ago. Hardy was prevented from drawing his pistol by bystanders when Robinson resented a "call down" from Hardy for killing a five foot chicken snake which had come to be regarded as a town pet. The snake, known to be of a harmless species, was crossing the street when Robinson used a big stick to end its life.

New Goods At New Prices

Everything in this advertisement has just arrived and our prices will show the power of spot cash buying. Many items are in small quantities and cannot be duplicated at these prices.

10c. Embroidery. The kinds we have been asking 15 cents and 18 cents for are here now at 10 cents a yard.

5c. Lace and Embroidery. 1000 yards of new lace and embroidery at the lowest prices you have ever seen for qualities equal to these.

25c. Shirts. Men's and Boys' shirts in light and dark madras and percale at less than cost of making.

5c. Men's Half Hose. 300 pairs Men's black socks at half the price usually asked.

10c. Hose Supporters. Women's Military Hose Supporters in all colors.

10c. Children's Waists and Drawers. Muslin waists and drawers in all sizes to start with, well made and much under price,

Infants' white shoes with black tips 10c a pair.

The R. E. Hartman Store

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dime Stamps With Every Purchase

Alexander Brothers & Co.

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Confectionery.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

HAVE YOU SMOKED A

ROYAL BUCK or JEWEL CIGAR?

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

WE HAVE SHOES TO FIT AND FIT TO WEAR and at Prices That Will Make You Wonder

HARMAN & ROAN

221 Center Street, - Bloomsburg, Pa.